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SHERBROOKE SPECIAL NUMBER.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED

A CANADIAN PICTORIAL WEEKLY.

TRADE MARK

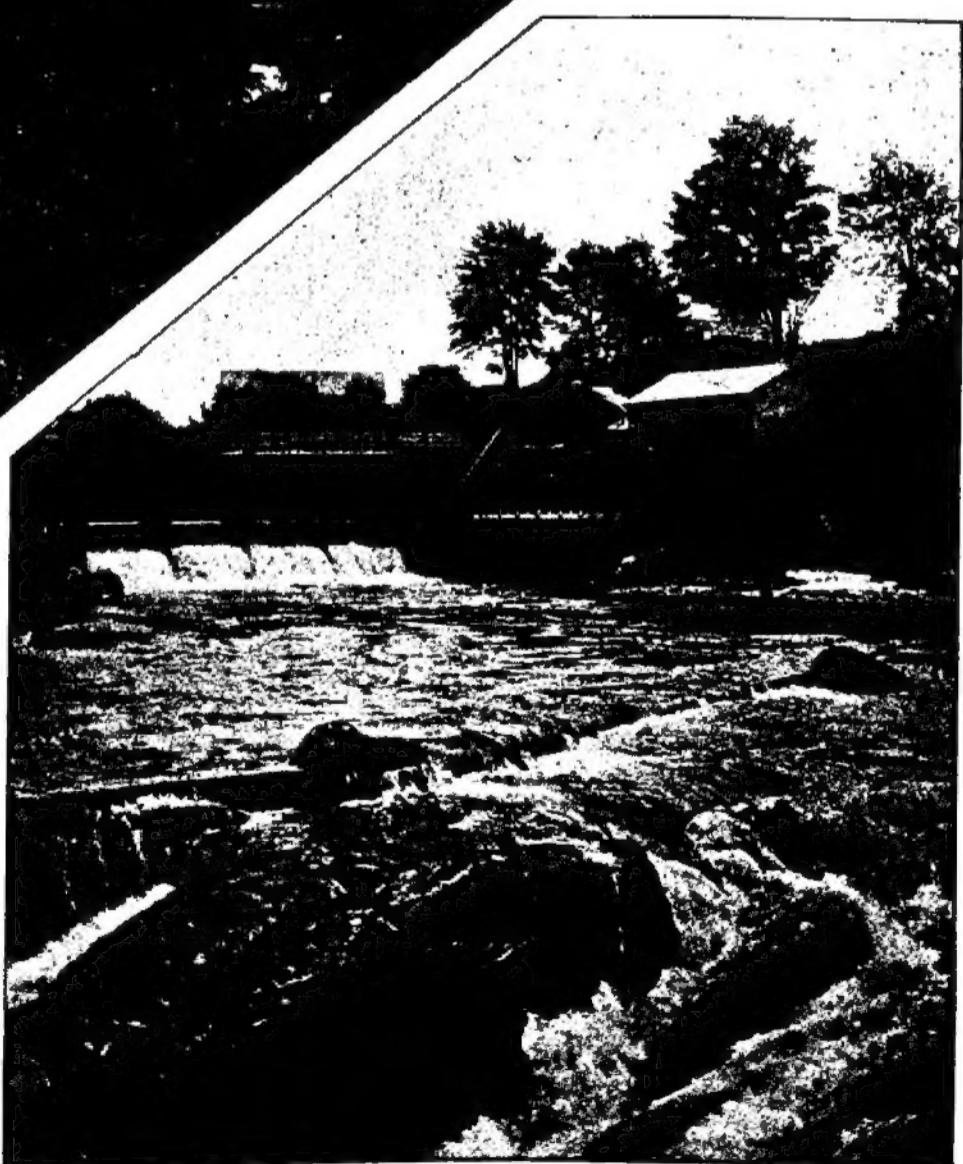
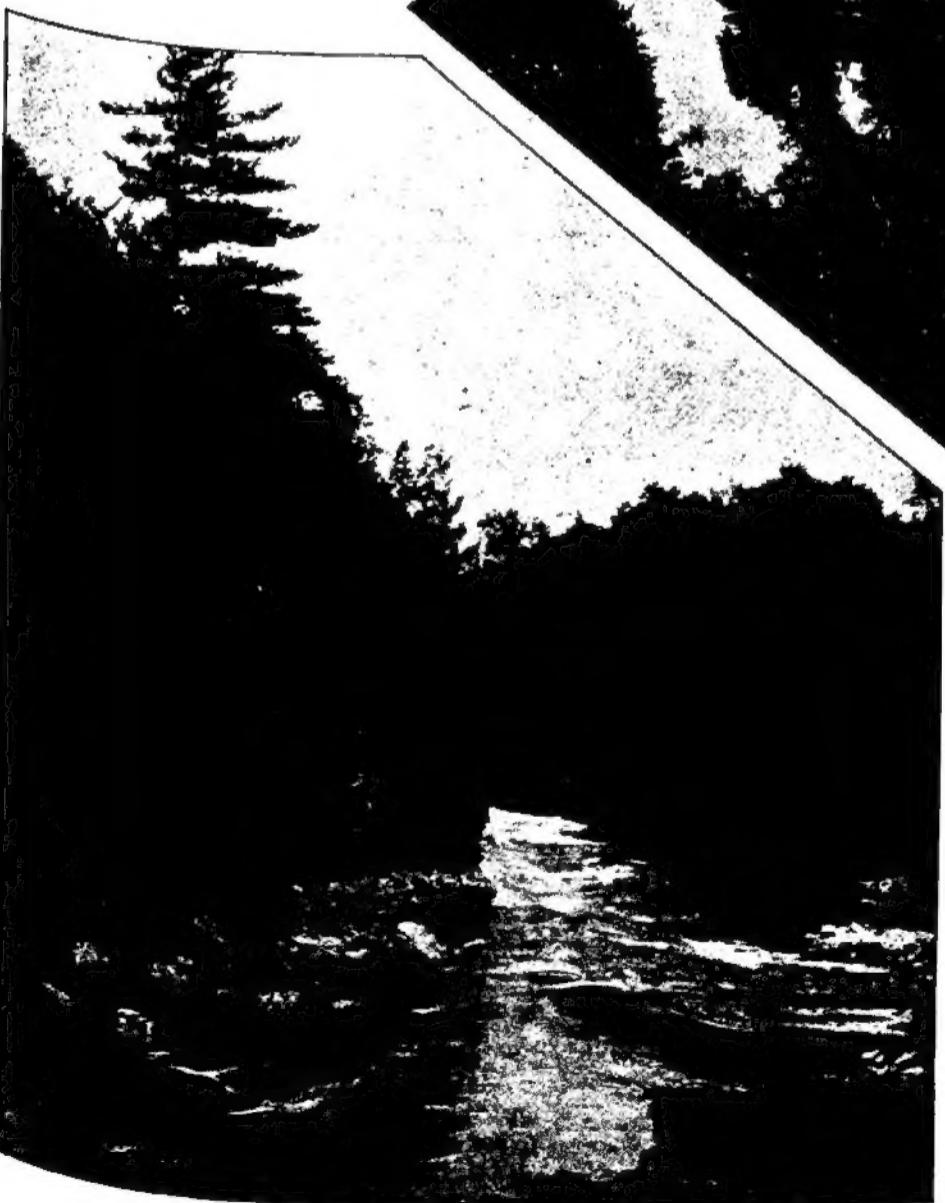
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Second Falls, Magog River.
View on Magog River.

SHERBROOKE SCENERY:
View on St. Francis River.

Fourth Falls, Magog River.
View on Magog River.

The Dominion Illustrated.

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FROM HAMLET TO CITY.

In pursuance of a plan which, we trust, is destined to have far-reaching results in the fulfilment of the aims of THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, we devote the greater part of the present issue to the City of Sherbrooke, P.Q., and the district to which it is a centre of industry and trade. On succeeding pages our readers will find a valuable store of information, collected on the spot by our own agents and correspondents, regarding the history, progress and actual condition and prospects of the metropolis of the Eastern Townships. In its growth from the wilderness of the forest primeval to its present stage of development, that portion of the Province of Quebec has had its share of the romance of pioneer life. In natural charms it is surpassed by no region in the Dominion. Its lakes and mountains have long since attracted the tourist and furnished scope for the artist's pencil. Its wealth of soil—adapted both for agriculture and pasturage, the variety and richness of its mineral resources, the abundance of its timber, and the unexcelled advantages of its water power, renders it a grand field for the enterprise of the farmer, the business man and the capitalist. It might, indeed, be a cause of surprise to one unacquainted with the colonization system of the Old Régime that a land of such ample and varied resources should have lain so long a waste, traversed only by the wandering Indian. The tract in question was, until the close of the last century, as Bouchette points out, circumscribed by the seigniories in which the land was held by feudal tenure, save where the United States form its southern boundary. Hugh Murray, in his "British America," speaks of the Eastern Townships as "a large territory in the interior, reaching to the American frontier, and situated along the smaller rivers," and he adds that "notwithstanding occasional swamps, it forms perhaps the finest portion of Lower Canada." He then goes on to describe its "undulating surface, finely wooded and diversified by numerous streamlets, which render it particularly well adapted for pasturage." Even when Murray wrote, fifty years ago, the Townships had become noted for the finer breeds of cattle. But at the same time agriculture was not neglected. "There is also," he continues, "abundance of ground fitted for wheat; but being sown in spring, it is not equal to that of Upper Canada. Oats and Indian corn are good, and the potatoes are at once excellent and very plentiful." As yet, nevertheless, it was cattle and not grain that had formed "the staple produce and almost the only material for exportation." Mr. Murray then shows how well suited the rivers are for mills, but he indicates the obstruction of rapids and the execrable roads as the great drawbacks to intercourse with the rest of the world. The salubrity of the Townships was proved by their immunity from the cholera scourge of 1832.

Such testimonies to the value of the region of which Sherbrooke is the flourishing centre might be multiplied. Indeed long before either Murray or Bouchette had written on the subject, the general character of the country was well known both in the States and Canada. And, though it was not till after the passage of the Constitutional Act that definite steps were taken for the settlement of the district, attention had been called to it soon after the Conquest. It is, however,

to Mrs. Day's industrious patriotism that we are indebted for a connected record of its colonization. Her "Pioneers" and her "History" are monuments of the ardour with which she gathered the *disjecta membra* of memories and traditions that would soon have been irreparably lost but for her timely efforts. In the former volume she illustrates by documentary evidence the system in vogue for disposing of the land—a system, the abuses of which Lord Durham has so vigorously denounced. To the political economist those *pieces justificatives* are of very real interest. Still more precious from a historical standpoint are the biographical sketches of the "leaders" and other pioneers—the data for which she was at such pains to collect from sources that would soon have been inaccessible. Works of this kind must be a labour of love, and we cannot be too grateful to those who save such records of our past from destruction.

We know from Thomson's "History of Vermont" that settlement had been begun across the frontier before the first quarter of the 18th century had ended, and from that time forward hardy squatters had penetrated into those marches which were long the battleground between New France and New England. Some of these had doubtless crossed the present boundary line long before normal colonization, under government auspices began. But the deeds and even the names of those harbingers of modern progress are veiled in thick obscurity. In like darkness are involved the hardy backwoodsmen who first cleared land on the site of thriving Sherbrooke. It seems, however, to be established that David Moe built the first barn within the present limits of the town, and on one of the boards of that structure was cut the date of erection—1800. Samuel Terry is known to have dwelt at the same distant period opposite the mouth of the Magog, while Gilbert Hyatt put up the first grist mill on the Ascot side of that stream. Subsequently carding and clothing works were built on the same spot by Jonathan Parker, while on the Oxford side stood Jonathan Ball's saw mill. In those years the hamlet out of which Sherbrooke was destined to grow was known as the Lower or Big Forks, Lennoxville being distinguished as the Upper Forks. These points, Mrs. Day tells us, were even then centres of trade for the country around. Writing at and of a later date, Bouchette, after emphasizing the grave disadvantage of bad roads, and, consequently, of deficient means of communication with the chief markets of the province, says that the remarkable prosperity attained, notwithstanding those drawbacks, could only be attributed to the enterprise, industry and perseverance of the inhabitants. And, pointing to their cornfields of unrivalled luxuriance, their thriving farms and flourishing villages, he singles out Sherbrooke as an example of what Townships energy had already accomplished. "The town of Sherbrooke," he writes, "contains about 50 dwelling-houses; it occupies a high position on both banks of the Magog river, and its settlements are connected with a bridge; the old court house and jail are on the Ascot side. As the seat of jurisdiction of the district of St. Francis, it is a place of general resort; besides being, as it were, the emporium of the Townships trade or rather (as the head of the present navigation of the St. Francis) the place of transit through which the chief part of the Townships produce is conveyed to the market towns or elsewhere. The chief articles of trade are grain, pot and pearl ashes, and likewise horses, horned cattle, sheep and other live stock." He then pays a tribute of admiration to the scenery and to the delightful residence of the Hon. W. B. Felton, one of the original promoters of the settlement and an extensive land proprietor.

Mr. Bouchette has much to say of the people of the Townships—Americans, Irish, Scotch, English, Dutch and Germans ranking, as to numbers, in the order of their mention. But though diverse in origin, they are homogeneous in aim and spirit, in the pride which they take in the advancement of the country and in the harmony prevailing among persons of all creeds and races. This, as our readers know, is still one of Sherbrooke's

most marked characteristics. The foregoing enumeration has long been succeeded by that of English-speaking and French-speaking citizens—the two main, and, in fact, only recognized elements of the population to-day. Indeed, the cordial good-will that distinguishes the relations between these two racial elements in the city and district of Sherbrooke is a practical rebuke to those who counsel the separation of our people into two antagonistic communities. We regret to find in some of those excellent accounts of the new settlements in the north country an injudicious exultation at the absence of any alien element to mar the "national" character of their progress. Surely in a country like ours this is sheer folly. There are none so wise that they may not profit by the lessons of others; none so completely equipped for the battle of life that they may not benefit by the suggestion and help of persons of different experience. The Townships would not be what they are to-day but for the diversity of the population. The American Loyalist settlers brought with them a knowledge of backwoods life which was of untold value to the British immigrant that came later, while the French-Canadian has had the benefit of learning from both these classes of pioneers. To stand aloof, in sullen disdain from the neighbours, in common with whom Providence has cast our lot, is a proceeding of which the condition of Sherbrooke furnishes a heavier condemnation than any words that we could use. For rarely has the policy of forbearance, sympathy and kindly co-operation been more fruitful of manifold good than it has proved in the Eastern Townships in general and in Sherbrooke especially. Welcome evidence of its wisdom may be read in the sketches that follow. By what successive steps the little hamlet of the Lower Forks attained the proud position of achievement and promise that it has reached to-day our readers may learn from the ensuing pages of this number.

A TOLERANT COMMUNITY.

There is nothing more interesting to the student of human society than to watch the processes by which communities acquire the qualities that come to be associated with their names, as though they were distinct personalities. Paris, Manchester, New York, Boston, in modern times (as had Babylon, Athens, Carthage, Alexandria, in antiquity) have each a characteristic moral flavour, as clearly discernible as though they were so many individuals. To say so is, indeed, merely repeating a commonplace of millennial age. Long before Rome was founded, the faculty which groups of men possess of developing a sort of composite ethical likeness of themselves had been recognized by the moralists of the world's prime. National character is again made up of a composite of such composites. The Englishman is a type that includes the Cornishman and the native of the eastern fen country as well as the sturdy Yorkshireman and the Northumbrian borderer. So the Canadian is a medley of characteristics that range from peninsular Halifax and insular Charlottetown to continental Vancouver and trans-fretal Victoria. And proud though we all may be of our common name, no Vancouverite will tolerate being called Victorian; no Haligonian Prince Edward Islander, still less will the Ontario submit to be called Quebecker, or the Nor'Wester an Old Province man. Yet some of these types—so emphatically insisted on—are of such recent creation that we might almost resolve them into their elements. Ten years ago, for instance, the Vancouver (city) type did not exist; yet, we believe, there is none more salient and unmistakable in this Northland of ours. Is it, then, the strong individuality of the founders, of the pioneers, that is impressed *in perpetuum* on the nascent community? In some instances this would seem to be the case. Sixty years ago Bouchette, writing of the Townships, said that there existed there little, if any, of that spirit of race or religious bitterness which pitted men against each other, destroyed the harmony of society and paralysed its powers of development. Now this is just the testimony that is borne by



G. VEKEMAN, ESQ., "LE PHÖNIX."

L. B. STEVENS, ESQ., "THE EXAMINER."

G. H. BRADFORD, ESQ., "THE GAZETTE."

W. A. MOREHOUSE, ESQ., "THE EXAMINER."

E. AVERY, ESQ., "THE GAZETTE."

REPRESENTATIVE SHERBROOKE JOURNALISTS.

trustworthy witnesses to the state of society in Sherbrooke (the capital of the Townships) in the present day. The generation of which Mr. Bouchette wrote has gone the way of all flesh, but its example is still a power for good, and that large-minded and generous tolerance which won his respect still actuates the members of the community in their relations with each other. When a city has gained repute for such civic virtues, it is constrained by the principle that *noblesse oblige* not to act so as to endanger its heritage.

A GENEROUS POLICY.

The Anglo-German agreement has already had one result which ought to cause rejoicing through universal Christendom. On the first of last month the Sultan of Zanzibar issued an edict, apparently of his own motion, absolutely forbidding from that date the purchase, sale or exchange of slaves within his dominions; commanding the houses previously devoted to such traffic to be promptly and permanently closed; denouncing deportation and other penalties against slave-brokers who should persist in carrying on their odious trade; declaring that forfeited all houses in which such business should be conducted; pronouncing free all slaves of masters who died without lawful heirs, children alone being authorized to inherit in such cases; making the ill-treatment of slaves a punishable offence and visiting also with the rigour of the law such persons as, after the date of the decree, may acquire slaves either for domestic or out-door work. In this case the slaves shall go free and the slaveholder shall be otherwise punished. Besides these provisions of the Sultan's decree, a British subject who marries a person under Zanzibar jurisdiction is debarred from owning slaves, and the slaves of such persons, actually serving as such at the time of the promulgation of the edict, have been declared free; any slave may purchase his or her freedom at a reasonable sum, and all freed-men are placed under the direct protection of His Majesty, and slaves are to have the same rights as Arabs to lodge complaints and prosecute claims in the courts of justice. The decree, though it took the people of Zanzibar by surprise, has been accepted with the proverbial resignation of the disciples of the Koran. Though the extent of territory in which it can be enforced is small, compared with the vast range of the Dark Continent to which it can have no application, its moral influence even beyond the Sultan's domain cannot fail to be considerable. That an Arab prince should of his own free will publish such an edict is of no small exemplary value, and the hearts of the thousands who have mourned over the sad lot of the degraded and cruelly treated thralls of irresponsible masters are lightened with hope of the coming day when no slave shall breathe on African soil.

Ontario Men and Matters.

[From our own correspondent]

Toronto, August, 1890.

The consent of the Earl of Aberdeen to open this year's Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, will enhance the interest of the ceremony for the general public. The exhibition association seems to be guided by a bright star in the appointment of the annual day for this formality. Every year some great man is thrown right into our hands, and the Earl of Aberdeen is indeed a great catch. People who would not feel much of an interest in the coming of other noblemen are looking forward to do honour to this visit. Those engaged in benevolent work here who have heard of his activity in that sphere in the old land will be glad of the opportunity which the 9th of September will afford of seeing him and hearing him speak before an audience. The Irish in Ontario who remember with gratitude his excellent administration as Viceroy of Ireland, are now planning and arranging some suitable scheme of doing him honour. Prominent Irishmen in Toronto have been in correspondence with Rev. Dr. Burns, president of the Wesleyan Ladies' College at Hamilton, in regard to ways and means, and that gentleman favours the idea of a banquet. It is not proposed that the banquet should take place immediately after the arrival of the Earl of Aberdeen at Hamilton, but when he has had a good rest. If the affair should come off it will probably be at Hamilton. Judging from the manner in which the idea has been taken up in Toronto and in other centres throughout the province, it is a pretty safe presumption that the noble lord will be dined.

The finding by a coroner's jury of a verdict for manslaughter against Mr. Thomas Tait, General Superintendent of the Ontario and Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has given rise to no little comment in legal circles. A man and two boys were killed at Brock Avenue crossing by the London express. The time table under which the train was run was signed by Mr. Tait and the other officials of the company. On this fact the verdict is founded. The charge, if it should ever go before the Assizes, will make a precedent in Canadian cases, but some lawyers are of the opinion that an indictment may go to the Grand Jury. However that may be, County Crown Attorney Badgrov is regarded as having a delicate case on his hands.

The romance which has come over the heretofore uneventful life in the Orient of Halil Yousef, an Egyptian dragoman, has its pathetic side. Some people who have travelled in the East may think that the calling of dragoman is not a hot-bed of credulity, but the student of human nature must needs learn in many schools. Halil had a friend in the same business who went to England with a young lord whom he had engineered through Egypt and Palestine. When this friend came back to Cairo he told Halil how much more dignified, noble and profitable was the profession of butler to milord than that of dragoman to the general public. Halil became excited, and the next party he attached himself to, Torontonians they were, he imagined to be all lords. He vowed he would travel to Canada and return as proud and as rich as his friend. Now Halil is a wiser man. He has not seen a butler since he crossed the western main. He has spent all his money and will be forced, as he must return to the East, to borrow a paltry \$50 and sell the last of his belongings. What utterly broke down his spirit was the discovery that his pipe and nap during the noontide hour were esteemed, but as vices by his employer and prohibited as such.

Three years ago the residents of Centre Island formed an Island Amateur Aquatic Association, which increased in interest and membership year by year. The objects of the association were, (1) to encourage aquatic sports and familiarize the ladies with the use of boats; (2) to aid charity, principally the Children's Hospital and Fresh Air Fund, by the proceeds of annual sports, membership fees and so forth; (3) to encourage the social quality among

the young by means of weekly concerts and hops. In the present season three of these social gatherings have taken place at Mr. Gooderham's cottage and two at Mrs. Mead's. On Wednesday evening the closing event was held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club House. At the concert songs were sung by several well known and talented amateurs, among them Mde. D'Auria, Miss Francis, Mr. Fred Warrington and Mr. D. E. Cameron. Mr. Giuseppe Dinelli played a cello solo and Mr. Grant Stewart gave a recitation. The accompaniments were played by Sig. D'Auria and Mrs. D. E. Cameron. At the close of the concert the prizes won at the annual aquatic sports, held on the 16th, were distributed by Mr. Henry Wade, Mrs. Wade and Mrs. Colonel Sweny. Dancing was then indulged in and kept up till the small hours. In noting the close of the season it will be but just to recognize the various amateurs and professionals who have contributed to the success of the concerts during the summer, all of which were held under the direction of Mr. D. E. Cameron. The principal singers were Mr. Schuch, Mr. A. M. Gorrie, Miss Annie Langstaff, Miss Norma Reynolds, Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder and Miss Elizabeth Massey. The members of the Island Amateur Aquatic Association and those who will be added to the membership for the next season will be glad to learn that negotiations are now in progress with the view of having a permanent building erected at Centre Island for the use of the association. Heretofore the hospitality of Mr. Gooderham and Mrs. Mead had to be almost entirely depended upon. With the increase of summer population on the island it must be otherwise in future. The colony have long had their pretty church, St. Andrews, of which His Lordship Bishop Sweatman is the rector. They now want only the club house to make them perfectly happy.

The chilly evenings which have set in sooner than usual this summer have already driven many of the cottagers of Muskoka and the islands of the Georgian Bay back from their retreats. During the week just passed the return tide of migration had set in, and by the 1st of September, which is even now upon us, only the veterans will be left to gather an additional stock of fish and other stores.

The lacrosse match of Saturday last between the Toronto and Cornwall clubs, in regard to interest and attendance, took the palm from all previous events of a like character held here. There were 7,000 spectators, contributed by many cities and towns throughout the province, as well as Toronto. The match was fairly played and the Cornwall team was fairly beaten by four games to two. The spectators declared that they witnessed the very best lacrosse, and there can be no doubt that the match accomplished much for the national pride in the game. Torontonians as a whole were as jubilant over the result as the club management, for whose exchequer the day proved a veritable bonanza.

The committee of the Philharmonic Society have decided to produce during the ensuing season Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

Two of Toronto's musical professionals, Mr. G. B. Fairclough, late of the College of Music, and Miss Alice Waltz, the soprano, have transferred their spheres of usefulness to Brantford.

The Canadian Pacific as a Military Route.

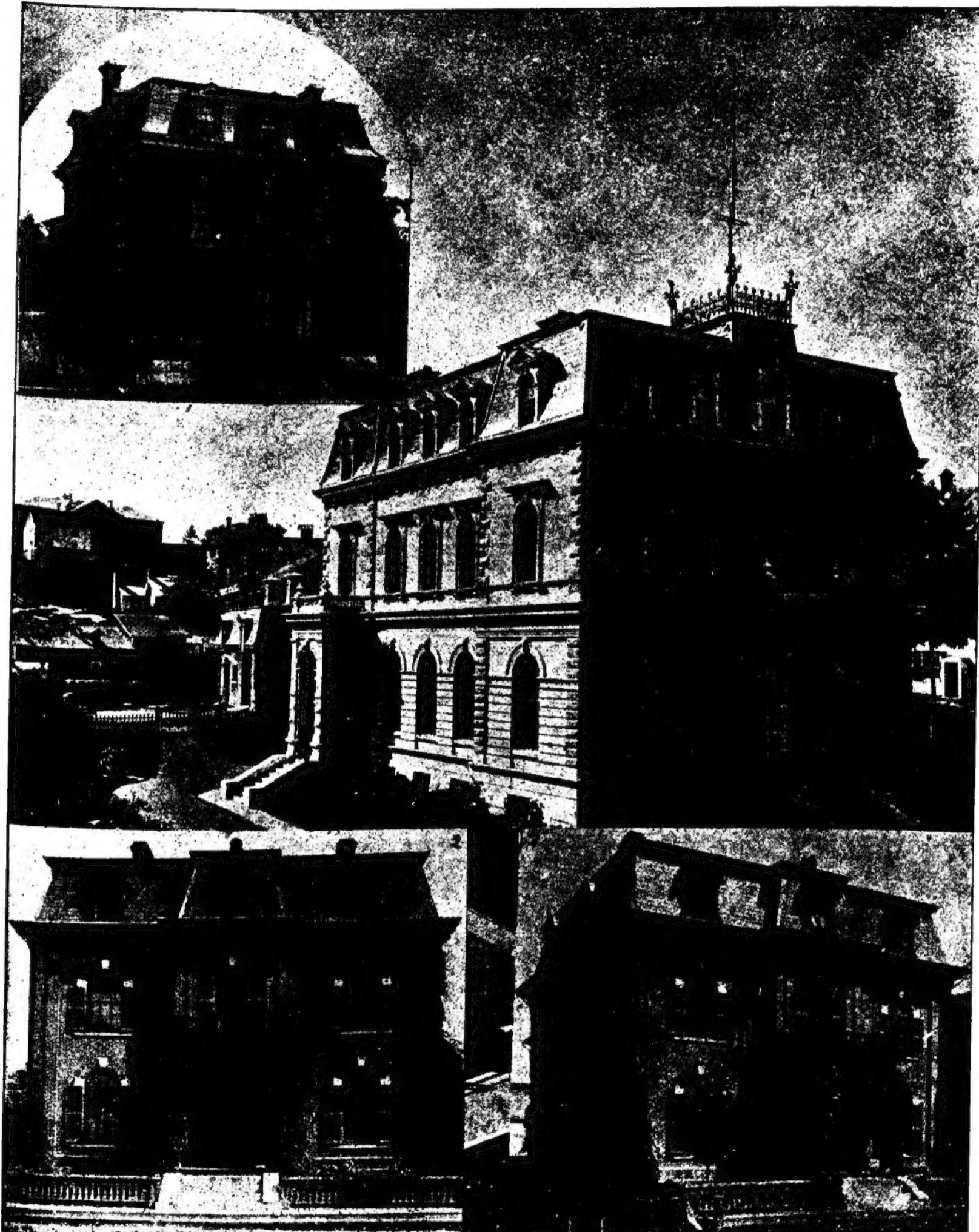
Lieut.-Col. Chater, of the 91st Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, who was formerly Comptroller of the Household with the Marquis of Lorne when Governor-General of Canada, and who has just returned from Hong Kong to England by the Canadian Pacific route, purposes recommending, when the time of the 91st is up at Hong Kong, that it be conveyed home and the relief regiment be sent out over this route. It is stated in Canadian newspapers that concessions are now agreed upon from the railway authorities which will remove the obstacle hitherto existing for military traffic arising from too high a price being asked for transporting large bodies of men and their equipments. —*Canadian Gazette*.



RESIDENCE OF COLONEL KING.



RESIDENCE OF COLONEL GUSTAVUS LUCKE.



THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, SHERBROOKE; AND (1) RICHMOND (2), COWAN'SVILLE AND (3) COATICOOK
BRANCH OFFICES.

The Metropolis of the Eastern Townships.

ITS SITE, NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND PICTURESQUENESS.
(Contributed by Mr. F. C. THOMPSON.)

Situated exactly one hundred miles from Montreal, in one of those beautiful valleys for which the Eastern Townships are so justly famed, and at a point where the waters of the Magog and St. Francis rivers meet and together roll to the St. Lawrence, stands the enterprising young city of Sherbrooke. That it is young when compared with the ages of some Canadian towns, is easily established by the fact that the wilderness of woods and forests which formerly covered the ground upon which it now stands first saw the then rude light of civilization about the beginning of the present century, and that it is enterprising is thoroughly established by the tremendous strides which it has made during the last twenty-five years. That it is beautifully situated, and that the claim which its inhabitants make to its being the prettiest city of its size in Canada, only requires a visit to determine. Compactly built along the valley, which is formed here by the St. Francis river, with lofty hills rising up on either side, from the tops of which magnificent views can be obtained of the surrounding country and the young city, with its villas, its business streets and business houses, its banks and public buildings, and away in the distance the St. Francis river, winding its way by graceful curves to the St. Lawrence. Viewed from one of these elevated points on a bright, clear, sunny day, one cannot help being struck by the beauty of its situation.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF SHERBROOKE.

The Eastern Townships, of which Sherbrooke is the commercial capital, consist, as is well known, of all that portion of the Province of Quebec which lies south of the River St. Lawrence, and which was unconquered at the Conquest. During the French occupation, and for at least ten years subsequent, it was one vast wilderness entirely covered with forest. In the year 1796 six brothers of the name of Hyatt, of the town of Arlington, Vt., owing to political causes, came to Canada and settled on part of the tract now known as the Township of Ascot. They subsequently obtained extensive grants of land for themselves and associates. These lands were organized into a township on March 5th, 1803. At this time the site of the present city of Sherbrooke was known as the "Lower, or Big Forks." The first settlers were, as far as can be ascertained, David Moe, Gilbert Hyatt and Samuel Terrill. The first named built a frame barn, the remains of which are still to be seen on the road to Lennoxville, just on the border of the present corporation limits, and on which was cut the date 1800. This is the oldest land-mark now in existence connected with the early history of Sherbrooke. The work of settling went on slowly, for in 1819 it is recorded that there were only seven log houses erected. The name Sherbrooke is said to have been given to the place on the occasion of a visit of Sir John C. Sherbrooke, then Governor of Canada, to "Belvidere," the residence of the late Hon. W. B. Felton. This gentleman, who was an officer in the Royal navy, was one of the first pioneer settlers of the district, and was afterwards appointed Government Commissioner of Crown Lands. "Belvidere," the residence of the Felton family, is situated a short distance from the present town. In 1822 the district of St. Francis was formed and Sherbrooke proclaimed the chief-lieu of the district. It was not, however, until 1852 that the Town of Sherbrooke was incorporated, with G. F. Bowen, Esq., Sheriff of the district, as its first mayor. In the same year the Grand Trunk Railway was completed through the district, and dating from that time onward the progress of Sherbrooke has been rapid. In 1871 the population was 4,450; in 1873, 5,500; in 1885, 8,400; while at the present time it is considerable over 10,000 people, with the taxable real estate as shown by the valuation rolls, amounting to nearly four millions of dollars.

SHERBROOKE AS IT IS.

Let us take a look at the Capital of the Eastern Townships, one of the youngest of the Canadian cities. Entering Sherbrooke at the Grand Trunk Railway station, after a few minutes walk, we arrive at Wellington street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city. It is well lighted, equally well paved and lined with numbers of fine stores, many of which will compare favourably with some of those to be seen in Montreal. Prominent amongst these is the large establishment, until very lately occupied by Messrs. R. D. Morkill & Co., importers, the first block built in the city. This firm was established in the year 1840, and may perhaps be called the pioneer of the dry goods trade in the Townships. The Odell block, built by the late Thomas B. Odell, is also a handsome building, and one of which any city might be proud. It is divided into a number of large and spacious stores, amongst which is the establishment of Messrs. Lucke & Mitchell, importers of hardware, wholesale and retail; Messrs. Dussault & Co., tailors and outfitters, and the extensive music store of Messrs. H. C. Wilson & Sons, the upper flats of the building being occupied by lawyers, notaries and insurance agents. Other fine buildings down the street are the wholesale and retail store of Mr. Walter Blue, the Winter block, the Tracey block, the fur establishment of Z. P. Cormier, the Central Hotel and the Banque Nationale. Continuing on further up and across the square we come to the McBain, Becket and McCarthy blocks and the Merchants Bank; on the right the offices of *Le Pionnier*. Besides these, there are on King street the warehouses of Messrs. D. McManamy & Co., J. H. Gendron, William

Murray, F. Codere, C. O. Genest, Lucke & Mitchell, and others. Crossing the Magog river by a handsome iron bridge, built by the Toronto Bridge Co., we come to the two finest buildings in the city—the Eastern Townships Bank and the new Government buildings. The present building of the Eastern Townships bank was erected in 1878, the old one which stood upon the site of the present post office, being found too small for the largely increasing business. It is built of handsome granite, brought from quarries in Stanstead, some thirty miles distant, and is a fine piece of architecture. It is splendidly finished inside, every convenience being introduced to insure the comfort of customers and employees, and it possesses one attribute, to which few Montreal offices can lay claim, namely, good ventilation and excellent light. The vaults and safe works are very fine, no expense having been spared to make them thoroughly burglar and fire-proof, the directors and general manager having no faith whatever in the not infrequent practice of locking the stable after the horse has gone. The bank is the financial institution of the Townships. It was first established in 1859, with a small capital of \$300,000, and with an office in Sherbrooke only. It has now, mainly through the energy and push of its general manager, Mr. William Farwell, occupied all the suitable points for business in the Townships, having some nine or ten branches. The capital has been increased from the first modest beginnings to the handsome sum of \$1,500,000, with a reserve fund of \$500,000, and in point of commercial credit and financial strength, can compare "notes" with any bank in Canada. In addition to the Eastern Townships bank, Sherbrooke is still further supplied with banking capital by a branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, and one of the Banque Nationale of Quebec, both of which are established here. The Government buildings, which are situated next to the bank, are built of the same kind of granite. Erected in 1885, after designs by Government architects, they present an exceedingly handsome appearance. The offices are remarkably well fitted up, the rooms being high and lofty, and the whole building heated by steam. Situated as it is, it forms a great addition to the architectural appearance of this part of the city.

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

As we continue our quest, we come to numbers of fine streets, with handsome private residences on either side, with lawns and tastefully laid out gardens, great numbers of trees and foliage of every description, abounding on all sides. Prominent amongst the private residences in this part of the city are "Fairlawn," the residence of R. N. Hall, Esq., M.P. for Sherbrooke; "Mountfield," the residence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Brooks; "Rockmount," the residence of Andrew Paton, Esq., managing-director of the Paton Manufacturing Co. and president of the Board of Trade; the residences of Mr. William White, Q.C., Colonel Lucke, Mr. F. P. Buck, Mr. Stephen Edgell, Dr. Worthington, Colonel King, Mr. R. W. Heneker, Mr. T. J. Tuck and others; and "Prospect House," the property of Colonel Bowen, commanding a magnificent view of the Valley of the St. Francis. In East Sherbrooke there is now in process of reconstruction the residence of Mr. W. B. Ives, M.P., which, when completed, will, perhaps, be the finest private house in the Townships. There are also in East Sherbrooke a number of other private residences, amongst them those of Mr. William Murray and Mr. J. H. Gendron. In the South Ward there are many fine private houses with lawns and nicely kept grounds, notable amongst which are the residences of Mr. Z. P. Cormier, Mr. James Tracy, Mr. Archambault, Mr. Panneton, Mr. McManamy and Mr. G. G. Bryant.

SHERBROOKE'S MANUFACTURES.

Sherbrooke is essentially a manufacturing town. For such, indeed, nature intended it when it bestowed upon it the magnificent water power which is derived from the fall of the River Magog into the River St. Francis. This water power is second to none in the Province, or, in fact, in Canada, possessing the advantages implied by a descent of 120 feet within a distance of three quarters of a mile.

Amongst the principal manufacturing establishments of Sherbrooke is the Paton Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of woollen goods, principally tweeds. It is the largest woollen mill in Canada, has a paid-up capital of \$600,000, employs over 500 hands, and pays in wages annually over \$140,000. The annual output of the mills amounts to from \$600,000 to three quarters of a million dollars. They use annually 150,000 lbs. of Canadian wool, and over 100,000,000 lbs. of Australian wools, besides about as much more in fine wools from the Cape of Good Hope and South America. They have all the latest improvements in machinery made by the best makers of England and America. For several years they have been under contract with the Government of Canada for the manufacture of all the scarlet and grey cloths used by the militia. They are also the manufacturers of all the Pullman rugs for the Canadian Pacific Railway cars, as well as of those used by the Pacific Steamship lines and other steamboat companies, including the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. The buildings of the company are very extensive, covering a large amount of ground, and the works are almost entirely run by the magnificent water power of the Magog River. They are under the management of Mr. Andrew Paton, a gentleman of wide experience in the woollen trade, and a man of first-class business ability. In connection with their Sherbrooke mills, the company have recently acquired the mills of the Quebec Worsted Co., at Quebec, where they manufacture all kinds of worsted for gentlemen's wear.

Not very far from the works of the Paton Co. are the woollen mills of the old established firm of Messrs. Low & Son. They manufacture extensively flannel of all kinds employ a large number of hands, and have the reputation of turning out flannel of an excellence unsurpassed in Canada. They also utilize the water power of the River Magog. Still further on are the mills of Messrs. A. L. Grindrod & Co., who also manufacture woollen goods of excellent quality. At the head of the water power are the extensive saw mills of the British American Land Company. They employ some 50 men, and turn out annually about 500,000,000 feet of lumber. There are several machine shops and foundries, doing a large amount of business the principal of which are the Jenckes Machine Company whose trade is rapidly extending over all parts of Canada. They turn out all kinds of mining and milling machinery, steam engines, boilers, etc., and have successfully filled large contracts for these kinds of machinery amongst the mining and milling companies of the Eastern Townships as well as in other parts of Canada. The company employs a large number of men, and pay from \$50,000 to \$60,000 annually in wages. The flour mills of the Macfarlane Milling Company, situated at the foot of Wellington street do an extensive city trade, as well as being largely patronized by the farmers of the surrounding country. The mills are fitted with the most modern milling machinery. The furniture factories of S. Twose and Long Bros. are extensive establishments, which further illustrate the extent to which the water power can be utilized. One of the most compact, neatly finished, well ventilated, well lighted and well managed factories in the Province, if not in Canada, is that of the Eastern Township Corset Company. The works are situated on a small rocky island in the centre of the Magog River. The business is under the management of Mr. Octave Gendron. The company employs some 150 girls in the manufacture of their goods which are sold from Halifax to Vancouver. There are no breweries in active operation at Sherbrooke—one owned by the Messrs. Odell, the other by Messrs. Hopkins & Long. East Sherbrooke has also its share of manufacturing establishments, the principal of which is the carriage factory of Mr. Pamphile Biron. A large number of carriages, wagons, sleighs, and vehicles of all descriptions of first-class make and workmanship, are turned out of the establishment every year and sold in all parts of Canada. In connection with this factory it may be said that there is an excellent opening in Sherbrooke and this section of the country for the establishment of a spring and axle factory. There is nothing of the kind at present in existence here, in fact in the Eastern Townships, and a company for this special branch of manufacture might be insured a safe and profitable business. The works of the Canadian Electric Light Co. are also located at Sherbrooke, where they form a most important industry, giving employment to a large number of men. This is one of the new industries of Sherbrooke, and strong efforts are being made at the present time by the people and corporation of the town to have the Canadian works and office of the company permanently located here.

SHERBROOKE AS A RAILWAY CENTRE.

Few places in Canada have such excellent railway facilities as Sherbrooke, which is directly connected with all points north, south, east and west. In fact it is the railway centre of this section of the country. There are four railways centring here as follows:—The Grand Trunk Railway, giving through connection to Montreal and all points between Montreal and Portland, Maine; the Canadian Pacific, affording another route to Montreal, about the same distance as by the Grand Trunk Railway, but through a different section of the country, and connecting Sherbrooke with another section of Maine, while each of these important lines offers a through route to the seaboard. Sherbrooke has a direct connection with the Maritime Provinces: the Quebec Central Railway, which supplies direct connection with Quebec, another route to the seaboard, and runs through a country rich in natural productions, minerals, lumber, etc., and the Boston and Maine Railway, giving direct connection with Boston, New York, and all New England points. It may, therefore, be readily seen that few places can claim to better advantages as regards railway connection for the shipment of manufactured goods, produce or merchantable commodities.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SHERBROOKE DISTRICT.
As is well known, the Eastern Townships are exceedingly rich in minerals, and Sherbrooke derives an immense benefit from the numerous gold, copper, phosphate and asbestos mines, which are being worked with profitable results all over the surrounding country. The asbestos mines on the line of the Quebec Central Railway are attracting a great deal of attention at the present time, as with the exception of those discovered in Italy, they are the only asbestos mines in the world. The copper mines at Capelton, P.Q., some thirteen miles from Sherbrooke are being worked more extensively than ever before in their history. Their pay rolls amount to some \$25,000 a month, which, with the large amount monthly paid by the other mining companies, all finds its way into Sherbrooke. The importance of these mining industries cannot be overestimated, as they are virtually, at the present time, the only mining industry in the world. On the occasion of a recent visit to Sherbrooke and vicinity of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, it was stated by those gentlemen that the people of the Eastern Townships had little conception of the amount of mineral wealth awaiting development in the country.

JOURNALISM IN SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke is not lacking in newspaper enterprise. There are four newspapers published here—two in English, two in French. These are the *Gazette*, edited by Mr. Edwin Avery; the *Examiner*, edited by Mr. W. A. Moorehouse; *Le Pionnier*, edited by Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, and *Le Progrès de l'Est*, edited by Mr. L. Belanger. They are all first-class papers and ably conducted.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF SHERBROOKE.

The city is divided into four wards—North, South, East and Centre. The civic administration of Sherbrooke is looked upon as a model one, yielding good public buildings, good streets, excellent gas and electric light. An efficient police service and fire brigade have all been provided. Nevertheless, to day the city's debt, amounting to \$100,000, represents only the aid which Sherbrooke has given to different railway enterprises running into the city. The present mayor is Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, editor and proprietor of *Le Pionnier*, and the present City Council consists of the following gentlemen:—Wm. Murray, Major Wood, H. A. Odell, D. McManamy, Louis Dupuy, L. C. Belanger, G. G. Bryant, M. Read, Andrew Paton and S. Fortier. The following are the civic officials:—Mr. Wm. Griffith, secretary-treasurer; Mr. F. J. Griffith, assistant-secretary-treasurer. There are few cities of its size which can lay claim to such a well administered and capable fire brigade as Sherbrooke. Under the able management of its chief, Mr. Robt. Davidson, who is also Chief of Police, it has earned the reputation of being the best fire brigade in the province, excepting, of course, the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The department is divided into three sections,—West, Centre and East, having a fire station in each, so that each portion of the city can be rapidly reached in case of fire. The headquarters of the brigade at the central station are a model of neatness and order. The department possesses two steam fire engines—one of the Silsby make, the other manufactured by the Merryweather Company; one chemical engine; a hook and ladder apparatus; four hose reels and a hose supply wagon, capable of carrying 4,000 feet of hose. There are altogether in the department over 7,000 feet of hose. In addition to these provisions against fire, there are 61 hydrants in the city supplied with water from the reservoir of the city water works, which gives in the mercantile portion of the city a pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch. The water supply, gas and electric light are furnished by the works of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company.

THE SHERBROOKE BOARD OF TRADE.

In 1889 the Sherbrooke Board of Trade was incorporated. It is composed of the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men of the city. The officers for 1890 are Andrew Paton, president; William Murray, vice-president; F. C. Thompson, secretary. The council of the Board of Trade consists of the following gentlemen: F. P. Buck, Gustavus Lucke, H. C. Wilson, A. W. Oliver, W. S. Dresser, Walter Blue, J. S. Mitchell, D. McManamy, J. H. Gendron and W. R. Webster. The main objects of the Board are to encourage the introduction of any new enterprises tending to advance the development and growth of the city.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS OF SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke is rich in religious institutions. The Protestant churches are solid, commodious edifices, and are distributed as follows: Church of England, two; Methodist, one; Presbyterian, one; Baptist, one; Congregational, one. They are well supported and maintained. It can be truthfully said that one of the pleasant features of Sherbrooke is that religious jars and animosities are unknown. The public schools, divided into elementary and high schools, are under the direction of two Boards—the one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic. Amongst the Roman Catholic institutions there is a school under the management of the Christian Brothers. The hospital, under Roman Catholic control, is open to all. A new building, large and commodious, is in course of construction to provide for the increasing demands for more hospital accommodation. A Protestant hospital is also in contemplation to meet the wants of the St. Francis district. A large amount of money has already been subscribed and a site selected.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Sherbrooke was created in 1864. The Rev. Antoine Racine, rector of one of the leading churches of Quebec, was appointed its first Bishop. His Lordship, who is a man of deep learning and great executive ability, was in his early days a missionary in the Eastern Townships. The present diocese comprises the whole of the district of St. Francis and small portions of the Township of Shefford, Brome and Beauce.

The Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Charles Borromée, which is situated opposite the Bishop's Palace, was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1879. The Rev. Father Roy is the present superior. There are 220 students in the seminary, and, there being no religious test, all the provinces and many of the American States are represented in its class rooms. Nowhere, perhaps, in the Province, or in the Dominion, do the English and French races live more harmoniously together than in the city of Sherbrooke, where the population is about equally divided, and no one fully understood.

LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE IN SHERBROOKE. One of the most beneficial institutions which Sherbrooke possesses is the Library and Art Union. The Library and

Art Union, as its name suggests, is a union of the citizens of Sherbrooke, irrespective of nationality or creed, to provide the residents with means of literary and art culture. For the past ten years the association has maintained a free reading room, a public library and a natural history museum, and has provided lectures and entertainments. The building (see illustration), erected specially for its accommodation, is situated on the banks of the Magog river in the centre of the city. On the ground floor is a fine large reading room, abundantly supplied with periodicals and made attractive with pictures, cases of birds and other objects of interest. Adjoining are the library and museum, the former containing 3,000 volumes and the latter an interesting collection, in which the mineral resources of this section are well represented. From the curator's room entrance is obtained to the art gallery, which occupies the second and third floors, has a fine glassed roof and is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed. There are now about fifty pictures in the gallery, a portion belonging to the Union and the remainder lent. The art gallery is also fitted with moveable seats and stage properties, for use on special occasions when lectures and entertainments are provided by the Union, the seating capacity being about 400. The establishment of the Library and Art Union and the erection of the handsome building in which it has its quarters, are mainly the work of Mr. Samuel F. Morey, inspector of the Eastern Townships Bank, who has devoted some years of patient labour to the successful accomplishment of this patriotic work.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Within three miles of Sherbrooke lies the village of Lennoxville, the seat of Bishop's College University. The arts and divinity faculties of the institution are carried on the college buildings at Lennoxville, its law faculty has in its classes in Sherbrooke and its medical faculty in Montreal. In connection with the college there is the famous college school, which has turned out so many young men who have earned distinction in the various walks of professional and business life. The institution, although under the government of the Church of England, admits persons of all religious denominations to its educational course.

SHERBROOKE'S SPLENDID WATER POWER.

Perhaps the most important point about Sherbrooke is its magnificent water power, which is unequalled in this part of Canada, and gives Sherbrooke the name by which it is sometimes called—"the Lowell of Lower Canada." It is formed from the fall of the River Magog into the St. Francis, a descent of 120 feet within a distance of three quarters of a mile. This power is permanent in character, ample in volume and easily controlled. The River Magog takes its rise in Lake Memphremagog, a sheet of water about 15 miles distant and 30 miles in length. Half way between Sherbrooke and Lake Memphremagog is Little Magog Lake, some 10 miles in length, at the outlet of which gates have been placed so as to control the supply of water to the Magog River. It will be readily understood that these two lakes form an enormous reservoir to draw upon, so that in seasons of the greatest drought the water power of the Magog River can always be depended upon. The attention of capitalists and all who are interested in manufacturing industries is called to the excellent opportunity offered for the erection of manufacturing establishments on the river. The water power and all its privileges, which are not more than one half utilized, belong to the British American Land Company, an English corporation. They are prepared to sell any of the water privileges controlled by them on the river, and will, moreover, engage to take a certain amount of stock in the buildings of any acceptable manufacturing enterprise which may be established here. When the extent of water power available, the position of Sherbrooke as a railway centre, having rapid communication in all directions, and the other advantages offered are all taken into consideration, there are few places in the country that present such opportunities for intending manufacturers. It may be further said that the city corporation would, not improbably, be disposed to grant a bonus of some kind, either in cash or in exemption from taxation for a term of years, to any bona-fide manufacturing companies permanently establishing their works in the locality.

THE FUTURE OF SHERBROOKE.

If Sherbrooke continues to advance in the future as it has in the past, there is no reason why it should not, within the next few years' time, become a place of over 25,000 inhabitants. It has within it all the elements to make it prosperous. The present population are enterprising and pushing, and if they will continue, without distinction of race and creed, to join in all that tends to the advancement and development of their natural resources, the capital of the Eastern Townships is assured of a brilliant future.

An Important Business.

G. A. Le Baron is one of the most energetic and enterprising business men of Sherbrooke. He has worked up a large business in buggies and farm machinery, also is one of the largest piano, organ and sewing machine dealers in the Province. The building to the right is a small portion of his buggy and implement emporium, the one to the left of his music parlours.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association.

This association was established under special act of incorporation in May, 1885, and is, as its name indicates, a strictly Eastern Townships organization. This section of the country—the garden of the province—has long been noted for its advancement and progress in agriculture, and for the energy and enterprise of its business men and manufacturers. It was thought that through the united action of the farmers of the Eastern Townships with the business men of Sherbrooke, a central annual exhibition could be held, and, if managed on business principles, made a success, and be of great benefit to the agricultural and commercial interests, not only of the Townships, but of the Province generally. The association was formed with a capital of \$25,000. Among the original incorporators and directors are such well known public men as the late Hon. John Henry Pope, Hon. Senator Cochrane, Hon. J. G. Robertson, M.P.P., Hon. C. C. Colby, M.P., Robert N. Hall, M.P., Hon. George Baker, Sidney A. Fisher, M.P., and Hiram S. Foster, of Brome, Col. Patton and others. The list of shareholders includes the names of well-known men from all parts of the Townships. Thirty-five acres of beautifully situated land in the city of Sherbrooke, east of the St. Francis river, were purchased, drained and levelled, large and commodious buildings were erected, and a half mile track was built. The association has now, therefore, one of the most complete and beautiful fair grounds in Canada having expended thereon upwards of \$35,000.

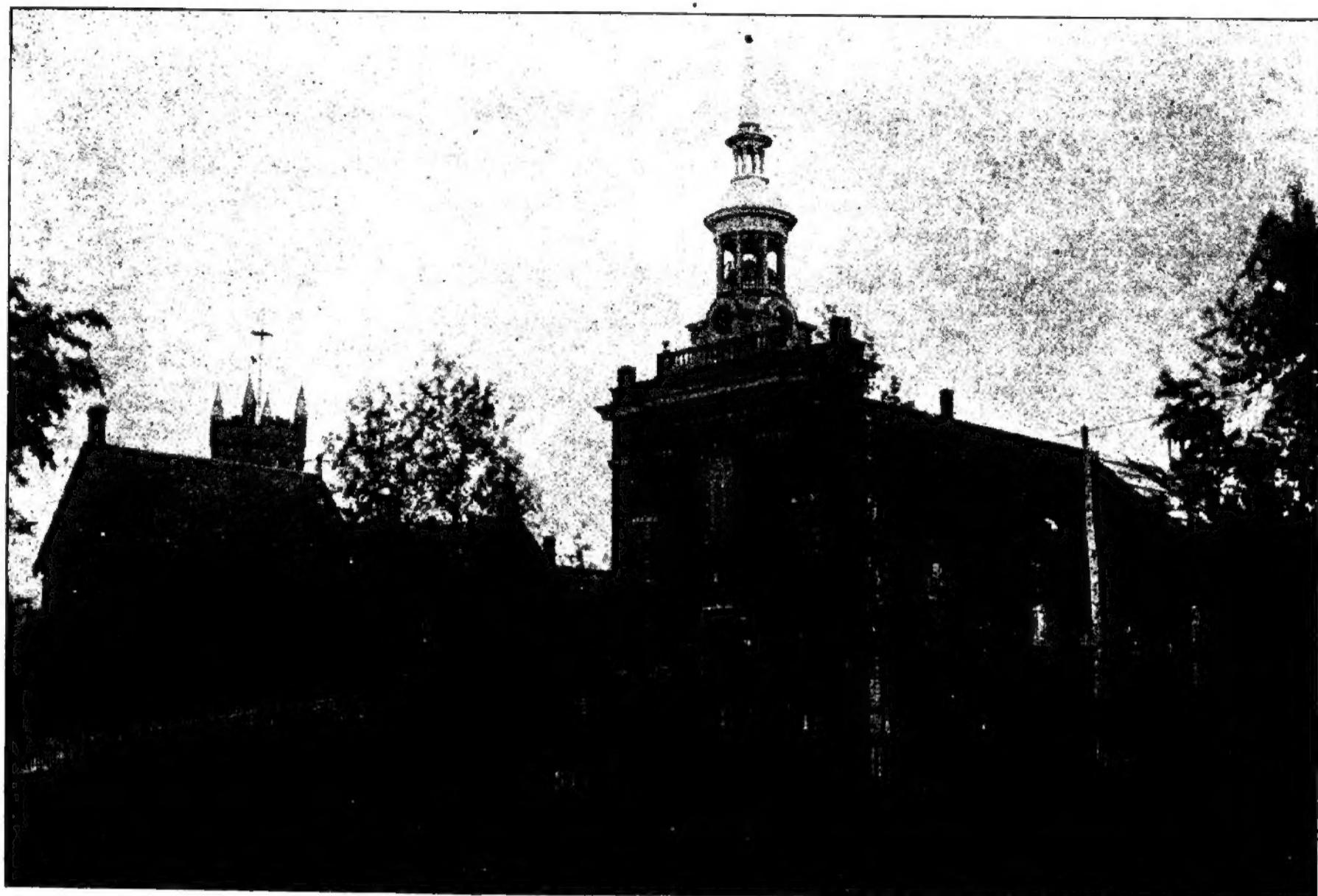
Five annual exhibitions have been held, all of which have been of marked success. In the year 1886 the Dominion grant of \$10,000 and the Provincial grant of \$5,000 were allotted to the association, and the exhibition was formally opened by the then Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne. With the exception of these grants and a special grant of \$2,000 last year from the Provincial Government, and an annual aid from the city of Sherbrooke of \$1,500, these exhibitions have been self-sustaining, an evidence of what can be done by energy and enterprise, combined with practical business management. Sherbrooke is remarkably well situated for exhibitions of this character, surrounded as it is by the finest farming section of the country, which numbers among its farmers such well-known stock-breeders as the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Messrs. Vernon, Judah and Pomroy, of Compton, Rufus H. Pope, M.P., of Cookshire, the Hon. George B. Baker, of Sweetisburg, Messrs. Pierce and Ball, of Stanstead, etc. Being, moreover, a railway centre second to none in Canada, Sherbrooke affords splendid facilities for both exhibitors and visitors from all parts of the Dominion and the northern New England States. Over 28,000 visitors passed through the gates during the exhibition of 1889. The directors expect that, owing to the increase in the prize list and the ever-growing popularity of their Fairs, the number will this year mount up to 40,000.

We would call the attention, therefore, of our readers, and especially such of them as are breeders of thoroughbred stock, and manufacturers and wholesale dealers generally, to the advertising advantages afforded by such an institution as the Sherbrooke Exhibition. Our illustrations give a partial idea of the size of the ground and character of the buildings, as well as of the magnificent view of the city of Sherbrooke that is obtained from the Fair grounds.

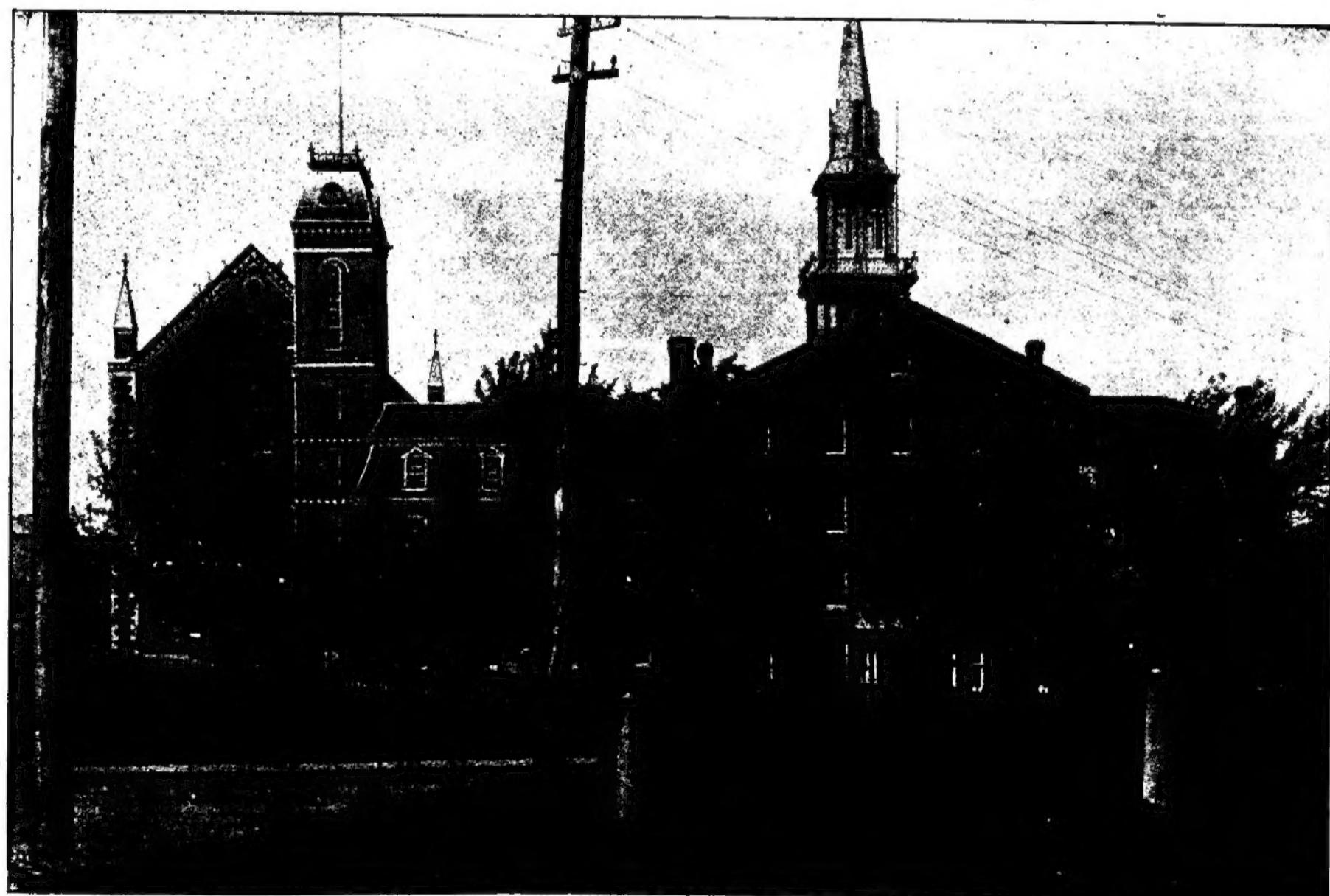
The present officers of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association are Messrs. James R. Wodward, president; James A. Cochrane, vice-president; C. A. French, chairman of the executive committee, and H. R. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Portraits of these gentlemen appear in this issue.

Jeanne D'Arc in Opera.

The full-dress rehearsal of "Jeanne d'Arc," a spectacular equestrian opera, was performed at the Hippodrome in Paris. Our correspondent informs us that 970 persons took part in it, and M. Widor, the composer of the score, on horseback, led the choruses, a mounted band, and a number of harpists in a gallery close to the roof. The latter accompanied the singing of the saints, the Archangel Michael and subordinate angels, some of whom fly down in the final scene to console the martyr maiden. The heroine is an Italian, who displays great skill in the pantomimic art. Her gestures are most expressive, and notwithstanding that they keep time to the music, appear natural. She is a graceful horsewoman, and rides cross-saddle. Her horse cost £800, and her five costumes surpass in beauty and archaeological correctness even those worn by Sarah Bernhardt. In the first act Joan is at Domrémy, among cows, goats and poultry, all of which have been carefully trained. The scenery is ingeniously contrived. A circular screen of wire gauze fourteen yards high runs all round the arena a few yards in front of the lowest row of seats. Upon the inside of the circle is painted the scenery, but this does not interfere with the transparency of the metallic gauze, which is invisible to those near it and allows the spectators to see the paintings on the farther side of the arena. The career of Joan of Arc has probably never been treated from a scenic point of view in a manner so satisfactory to those who have studied it well in history. The piece ends with a gilded equestrian statue of the heroine rising above the blazing pile on which she has been martyred, and the Genius of France with the chorus chanting in her praise.—*Daily News*.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE.

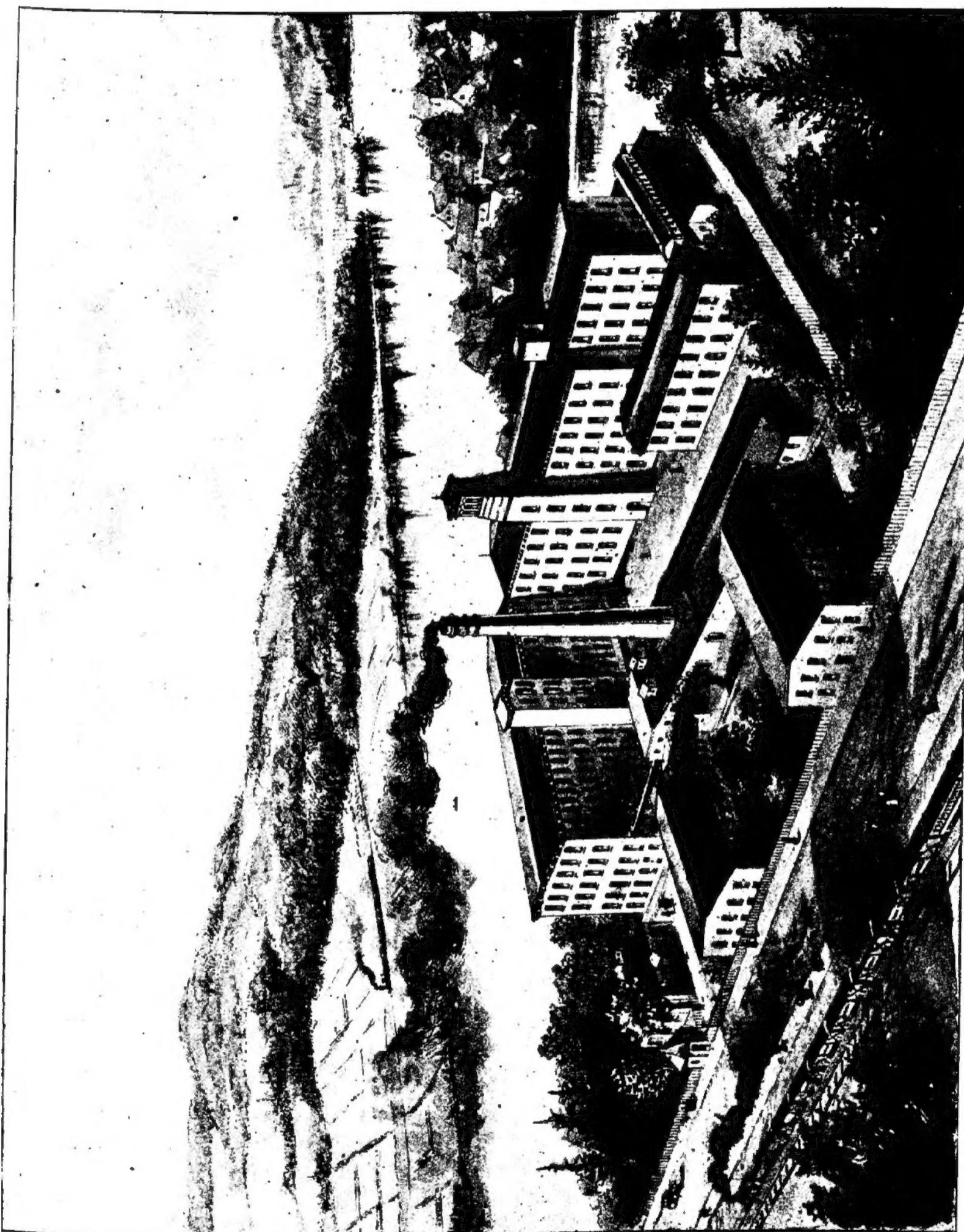


ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGE AND SEMINARY (ST. CHARLES-BORROMÉE.)

30th AUGUST, 1890

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

137



MILLS OF THE PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



Israel Wood, Esq.
D McManamy, Esq.
Matthew Read, Esq.
Louis Dupuy, Esq.

G. G. Bryant, Esq.
J. A. Chicoyne, Esq., M. Y. Jr.
Andrew Paton, Esq.

Hy. A. Odell, Esq.
Wm. Murray, Esq.
L. C. Béaupré, Esq.
S. Fortier, Esq.

SHERBROOKE CIVIC RULERS: THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

OUR ENGRAVINGS

J. A. CHICOYNE, Esq., MAYOR OF SHERBROOKE.—The present mayor of the city of Sherbrooke, whose portrait we give in this issue, is well known throughout the Province as having been, during the last twenty years, connected with the colonization movement in the Eastern Townships. Several new rural municipalities were opened and organized through his instrumentality. And before being appointed to the important position of first magistrate of the Capital of the Townships he had served more than one term as mayor of rural settlements, in which he had contributed to the felling of the first trees in the virgin forest. He has been a resident of Sherbrooke for a comparatively limited time only. From his first start in life he was always more or less engaged in journalism, and in 1886 he became chief editor of *Le Pionnier*, the oldest French paper in this section of the Province. In January, 1889, he was elected by acclamation as councillor for the Centre Ward, and in January last was elected mayor of the city. He is 46 years of age, and is a good type of the true Canadian.

G. G. BRYANT, Esq., CHAIRMAN OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE, AND EX-MAYOR OF THE CITY.—Mr. Bryant, whose portrait will be found on another page, is an extensive contractor, and has a large business as a builder and manufacturer of building supplies. He is a native of Stanstead, where he was born in 1833. He entered into business in Sherbrooke in 1870, and by dint of indomitable energy and a thorough knowledge of his business has acquired an excellent reputation. His genial manners and aptitude for work had marked him out as a man who would do credit to the city, and in 1884 he was induced to come forward as a city councillor, and has continued to hold a prominent position ever since. He was chosen mayor in 1889, and filled the office with great credit. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and is a leader in all measures tending to the restriction of the liquor traffic.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Esq., CITY COUNCILLOR, SHERBROOKE.—Mr. William Murray is at present chairman of the Road Committee, having previously (in 1887) filled the highest office in the gift of the people—that of mayor—a position he held during the visit to the city of Lord Lansdowne, then Governor-General. It was generally recognized that he was the right man in the right place, as he is a fluent and graceful speaker in both languages. Mr. Murray was born in 1844, and came to Sherbrooke in 1868, when he commenced business as a general storekeeper, and afterwards entered into the wholesale grocery trade, which he still continues. He was elected to the council in 1885 after a bitter contest, but his constituents were so highly pleased with his conduct as a councillor that in 1888 he was returned by acclamation. He was for many years president of the St. Patrick's society, and still takes an active interest in its affairs. He is a Justice of the Peace for the district, and acted as a member of the Commissioner's Court. His sound judgment, combined with an affability of manner which renders him at all times easy of approach, makes him exceedingly popular; and there is perhaps no other man in the city whose advice is deemed more reliable or whose opinion carries more weight.

ANDREW PATON, Esq., SHERBROOKE.—Mr. Andrew Paton is well known throughout the Dominion as the managing director of the Paton Manufacturing Company, which position he has held since its inception in 1867—his connection with the city dating back to the same year. He entered the Council some time afterwards, and though his business engagements caused him to retire for a time from active participation in civic affairs, so highly is he esteemed that the inhabitants of the North Ward would not listen to any refusal, but urgently pressed him again to come forward as their representative. It was only his intense conviction that temperance legislation was necessary that induced him to do so. He has always been an active advocate of all measures tending to diminish drinking, as well as in promotion of sanitary legislation. He is chairman of the Board of Health and of the Board of Trade, for which position he is eminently qualified. He was born in Tulliboult, Scotland, in 1833, and came to Canada about 35 years ago. Whether in business, in social life, or in official intercourse, his name is synonymous with keen intelligence directed to the public good.

HENRY ALBERT ODELL, Esq.—Mr. H. A. Odell, who is chairman of the Fire Committee, was born in Sherbrooke February, 1854, and is of English parentage, being the third son of the late T. B. Odell, Fsq. He was elected City Councillor by acclamation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late S. J. Foss, Esq., in June, 1889. He is directly and indirectly one of the city's largest rate-payers, and is thoroughly alive to the necessity of public improvements. Whatever tends to promote the growth of the city has his sanction, as he holds that a city is largely what its corporation is minded to make it.

Louis-CHARLES BELANGER, Esq., SHERBROOKE, P.Q.—This gentleman, one of the representatives of the South Ward in the City Council, was born at Rapide Plat, near St. Hyacinthe, in the County of Bagot, and was educated at St. Hyacinthe College. He came to Sherbrooke in 1860, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. He was first called to the bar in 1881, and was re-elected in January, 1890, after

a most severe contest. He is chairman of the Light Committee. Mr. Belanger is Crown Prosecutor of the District of St. Francis. He married the second daughter of the late James Unsworth, of Liverpool, England. Of undoubted ability, Mr. Belanger is recognized as a leader among men. He is a man of strong convictions, and if he makes many opponents he also secures hosts of friends and admirers. With men of such type in office the position of City Councillor will never sink into mediocrity, for Mr. Belanger brings to the discharge of his duties the culture, the intelligence and energy of which statesmen are made.

MAJOR I. WOOD, SHERBROOKE, P.Q.—Major I. Wood, whose portrait appears in this number, is 63 years of age, and was for some years one of the city assessors. In 1886 he was elected a director of the Eastern Townships Bank—a fact which speaks volumes as to the high opinion entertained of his financial abilities. He was judiciously made chairman of the Finance Committee, and his colleagues have evinced the high esteem in which he is held by making him pro-mayor. Of decided Conservative convictions, he yet has immense faith in the progress of the Dominion, and warmly supports every feasible project for extending its industries. Major Wood is also a strong supporter of the temperance cause. He was formerly connected with several of our insurance companies as adjuster and inspector, but now enjoys a well earned leisure, which he devotes to the welfare of his fellow-citizens.



R. N. HALL, Esq., M.P.

DANIEL McMANAMY, Esq., SHERBROOKE.—Mr. McManamy, is Chairman of the City Hall Committee, and is a most active member of the Municipal Corporation. He does an extensive business as a wholesale importer of wines and liquors, and, it is understood, has been very successful in all his business transactions. He was born in Montreal in 1840, came to this city in 1868 and commenced business as a general storekeeper. His natural ability and force of character make him a man of mark, and though he is credited with extreme views on some subjects, he is an undoubtedly acquisition to the council, and can always reckon on a warm support among the ratepayers.

MATTHEW READ, CITY COUNCILLOR, SHERBROOKE.—Mr. Read was born in Sherbrooke in 1828. In 1861 was appointed Jailer for the district of St. Francis, which position he still occupies. Previous to taking office as councillor, which he did in January last, being elected by acclamation, he had for fifteen years acted as one of the city assessors. As an owner of property and a practical farmer, he was peculiarly fitted for this office, and his long tenure of it made him perfectly familiar with every part of the city. A man of sound judgment and of a prudent and cautious nature, he had long been looked upon as one whose services it was very desirable to obtain in the Council. Mr. Read is the chairman of the Real Estate and Permanent Improvement Committee, and is fully alive to the necessity of keeping pace with the times, and is strong advocate of every sound measure for the advancement of the interests of the city. He has advanced views on the temperance question, and invariably supports prohibitory legislation.

LOUIS DUPUY, Esq., SHERBROOKE.—Mr. Louis Dupuy is a most popular man with all classes in the city. He is 46 years of age, and has been in business in Sherbrooke as a jeweller for the past 24 years. He was elected in January last as councillor for the South Ward, and is chairman of the Market Committee. He is now only in his apprenticeship, as it were, in official life, but his good judgment and earnestness always make his remarks worth hearing.

STANISLAS FORTIER, Esq., SHERBROOKE.—This gentleman is a member of the firm of Fortier & Therrien, general grocers. Mr. Fortier is the youngest member of the Council, but bids fair to be a most useful member. Although he has been engaged in business for five years only, he has already secured a good standing in trade, and gained the confidence of his fellow citizens of the East Ward, who elected him as their representative in January

last. He is chairman of the Water Committee and carries with him into the council those business habits which have marked his career in commerce.

GEORGE H. BRADFORD, Esq., SHERBROOKE.—This gentleman, who is proprietor and publisher of the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, was born in Sherbrooke. In 1856-57 he worked on the *Canadian Times*. He was connected with the *Sherbrooke Times* in 1858-9; with the *Sherbrooke Leader* in 1859; with the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York city, in 1860-61; with the *Green Mountain Express* in 1862; with the *Morning Post* and *Times*, Chicago, in 1864-67; with the *Caledonian*, St. Johnsbury, Vt., from 1867 to 1870. In that year he entered into partnership with Mr. W. A. Moorehouse, and together they purchased the *Sherbrooke Gazette*. The partnership was dissolved in 1875, and Mr. Moorehouse retiring from the business, was succeeded by Mr. Hunter Bradford and the late Mr. John Calder. In 1884 he became sole proprietor and has since continued to carry on the business alone. He is a man of good business habits, with a happy way of making and retaining friends. Under his careful supervision the *Gazette* has attained and kept its position as one of the foremost newspapers of the Townships.

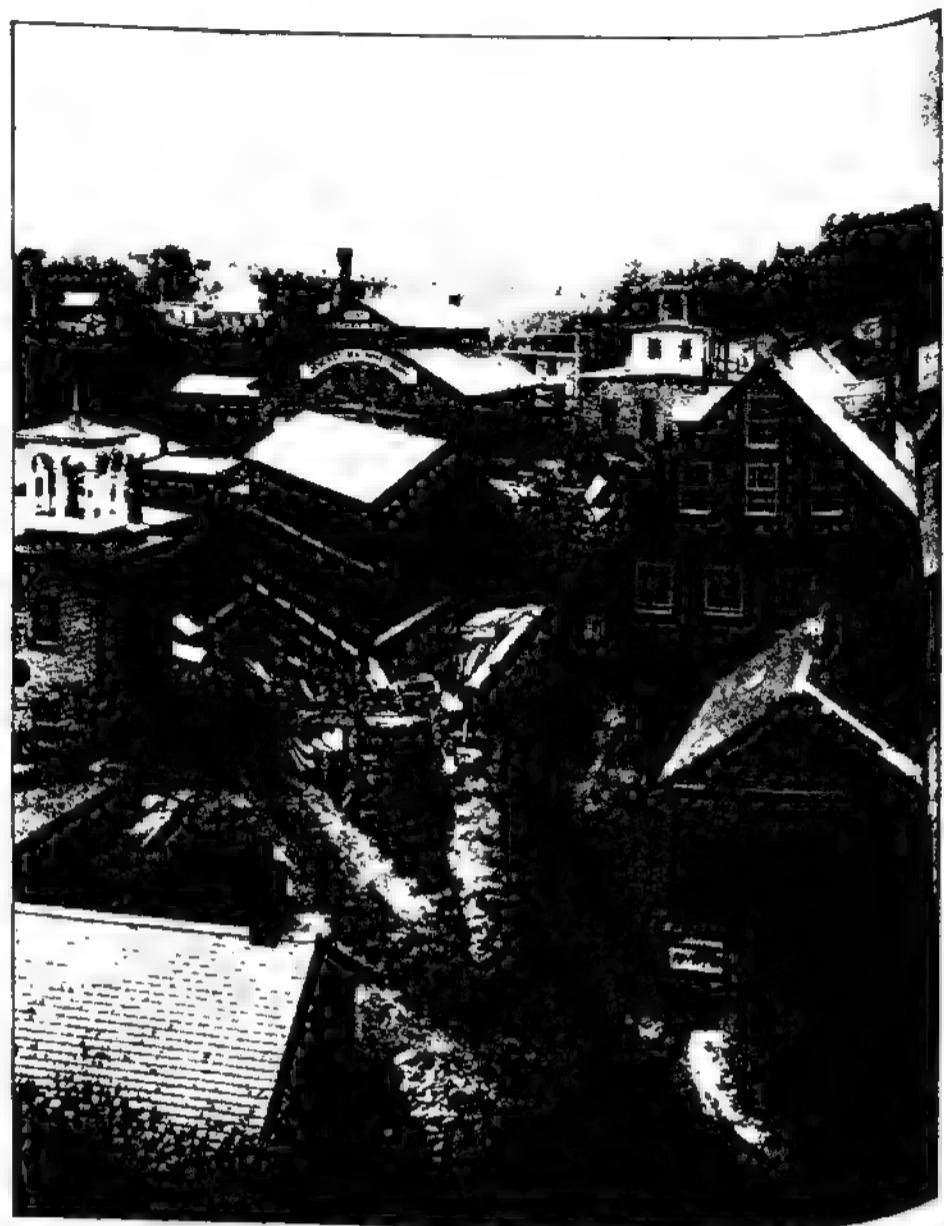
EDWIN AVERY.—This gentleman, now editor of the *Sherbrooke Gazette*, was born in London, Eng., in 1836, and came to Canada in the year of Confederation, 1867. The first few years of his residence in Canada were spent in Cayuga, where he acted as Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Haldimand, and was a frequent contributor to the *Haldimand Advocate*. In 1873 he came to Lennoxville, and was for some time, until after the fire, English Master and Bursar at Bishop's College School. On the retirement of Mr. Hunter Bradford from the *Sherbrooke Gazette* in 1884, Mr. Avery entered that office and subsequently, in 1887, assumed the position he now holds as editor of that journal. Mr. Avery takes great interest in the social questions of the day, and is much sought after by various friendly associations, representing the Sons of England Benevolent Society as District Deputy for Lower Quebec; he is also Chief Ranger of Court Prince Albert 149 of the Independent Order of Foresters. He has fully maintained the reputation of the *Sherbrooke Gazette*.

G. VEKEMAN, Esq., EDITOR OF "LE PIONNIER," SHERBROOKE.—Mr. G. Vekeman, one of the editorial staff of *Le Pionnier*, of Sherbrooke, whose portrait we present to our readers in this issue, was born at Sottegem, in Belgium, in the year 1841. In 1858 he made his debut in literature by the production of a serial story, and since that date has written a large number of tales and sketches. His writings have been fortunate enough to please the popular taste in Canada as well as in his native land. His style has a simple and unaffected charm, which has won for him the good will of many readers. His contributions to *Le Pionnier* under the nom de plume of Jean des Erables are marked by practical good sense as well as by a characteristic humour. Mr. Vekeman is an experienced agriculturist and an enlightened advocate of colonization, and in this latter capacity has rendered signal service to Canada—to the Eastern Townships especially. He has resided in Sherbrooke, where he is highly esteemed, since 1882. He is an able lecturer, and by voice as well as pen has greatly aided the cause of immigration.

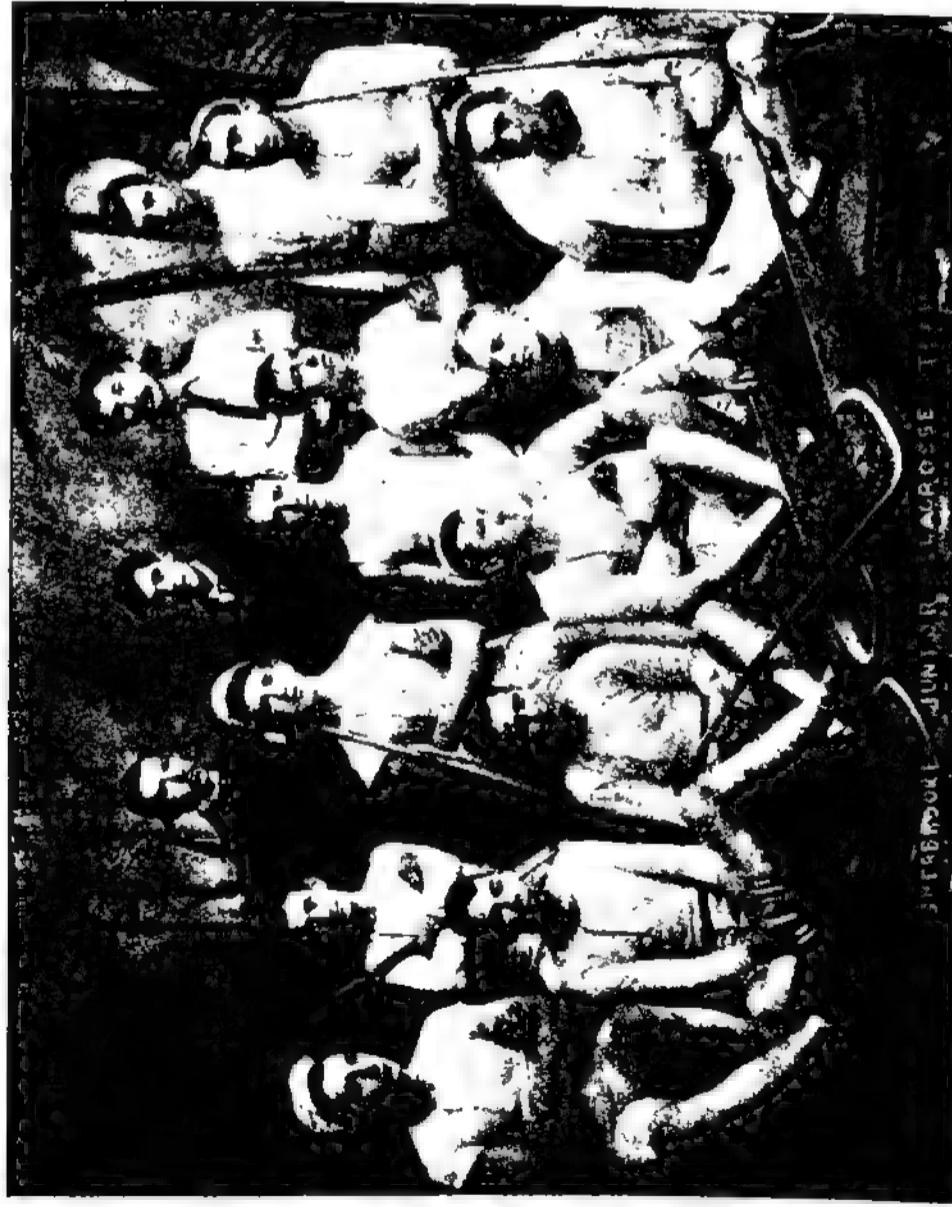
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.—On page 133 we give engravings of the head office of the Eastern Townships Bank at Sherbrooke and several of its branch office buildings. This bank is one of the solid institutions of the Eastern Townships, and by its liberal policy during the thirty-one years it has been in existence it has greatly assisted in the development of the industries and business of this important section of the country. It was chartered by the Parliament of Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec) in 1855, with an authorized capital of \$400,000, and commenced business in August, 1859, with a paid-up capital of \$136,000. Its business has steadily increased, necessitating an increase in its capital at three different times, until it now stands at \$1,500,000, besides paying regular semi-annual dividends averaging over 7 per cent. per annum. The directors have been able to create a reserve fund of \$550,000, making the available capital \$2,050,000. This, with an average circulation of about \$800,000 and deposits of about \$2,300,000, is profitably employed by the manufacturing, mining, milling and farming industries of the Townships. The board of directors of the bank has been composed of the ablest business men of the country, amongst whom were the late Benj. Pomroy, of Compton, its founder and first president; the late Hon. John Henry Pope, of Cookshire; Hon. T. Lee Terrill, of Stanstead; Geo. K. Foster, A. A. Adams, of Richmond, and John Thornton, Coaticoode; also H. L. Robinson, of Waterloo, and Chas. Brooks, now of Chicago. The present board is as follows: R. W. Heneker, Commissioner British American Land Co., president; Hon. G. G. Stevens, Senator of the Dominion, Waterloo, vice-president; Hon. W. H. Cochrane, Senator of the Dominion, Hillhurst, Compton; Israel Wood, City Councillor, Sherbrooke; J. N. Galer, merchant, Dunham, Q.; D. A. Mansir, farmer, Stanstead; Thos. Hart, contractor, Richmond; N. W. Thomas, merchant, Coaticoode; Thos. F. Tuck, druggist, Sherbrooke. Officers—Wm. Farwell, general manager, S. Edgell, local manager; S. F. Emery, inspector. Branches—Waterloo, W. J. Briggs, manager; Coaticoode, B. Austin, manager; Cowansville, J. Mackinnon, manager; Richmond, W. L. Ball, manager; Stanstead, G. Stevens, manager; Granby, E. U. Robinson, manager; Bedford, E. W. Morgan, manager; Huntingdon, W. H. Robinson, manager.



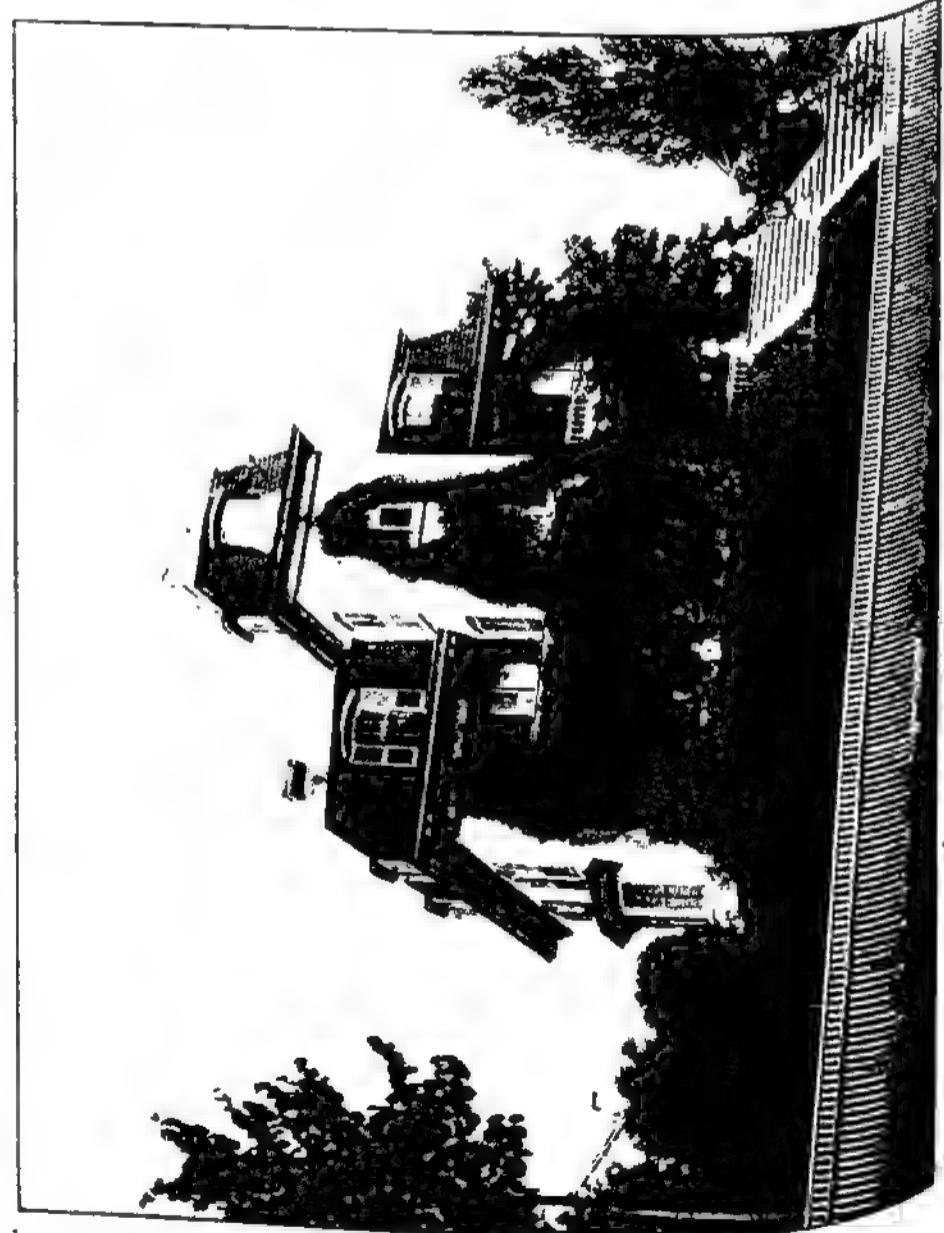
OFFICE OF THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.

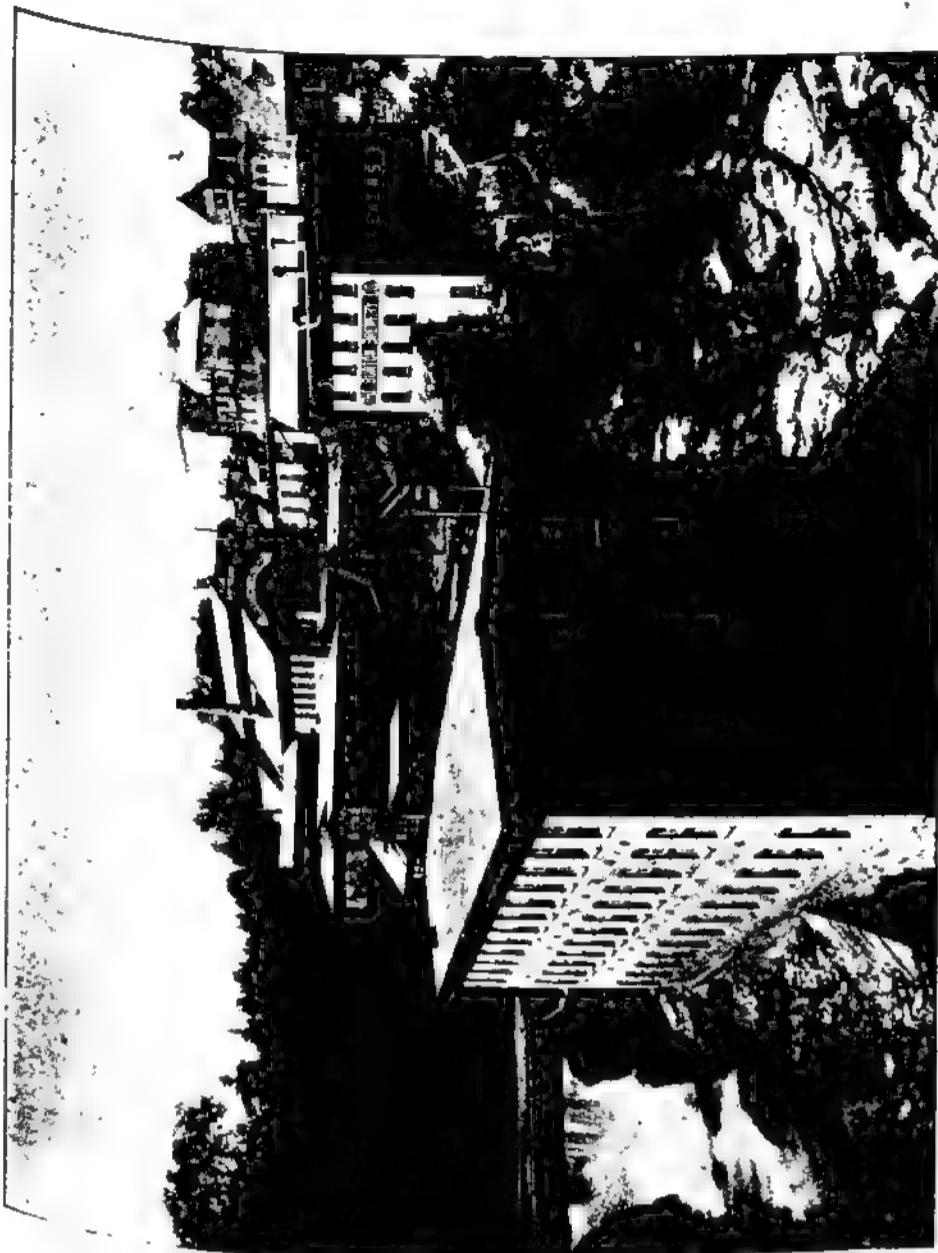


GENERAL VIEW OF WORKS OF THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.



SHERBROOKE JUNIOR LACROSSE TEAM.

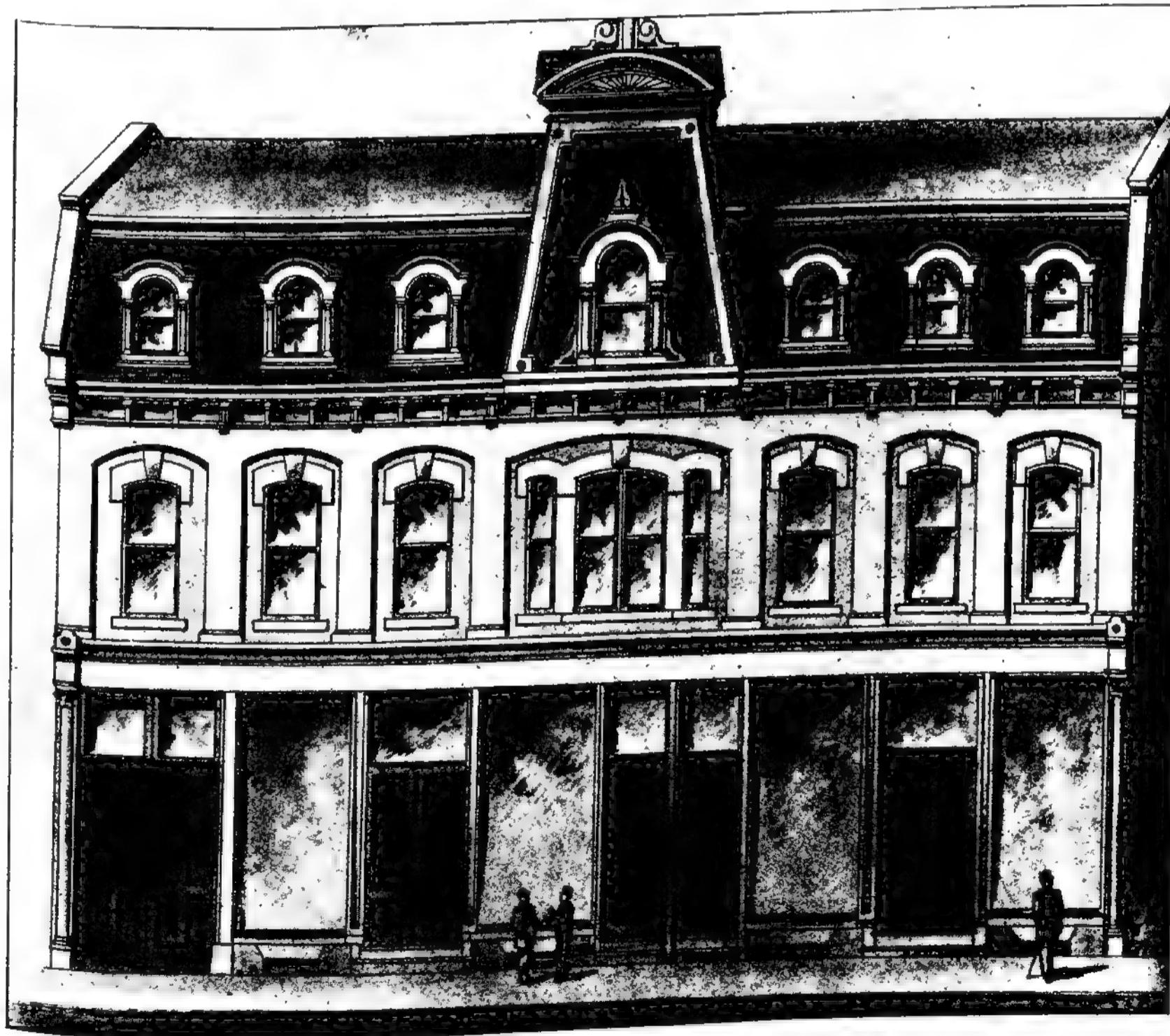




GENERAL VIEW OF WORKS OF THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.



DAM AND WATER POWER OF THE JENCKES MACHINE CO.

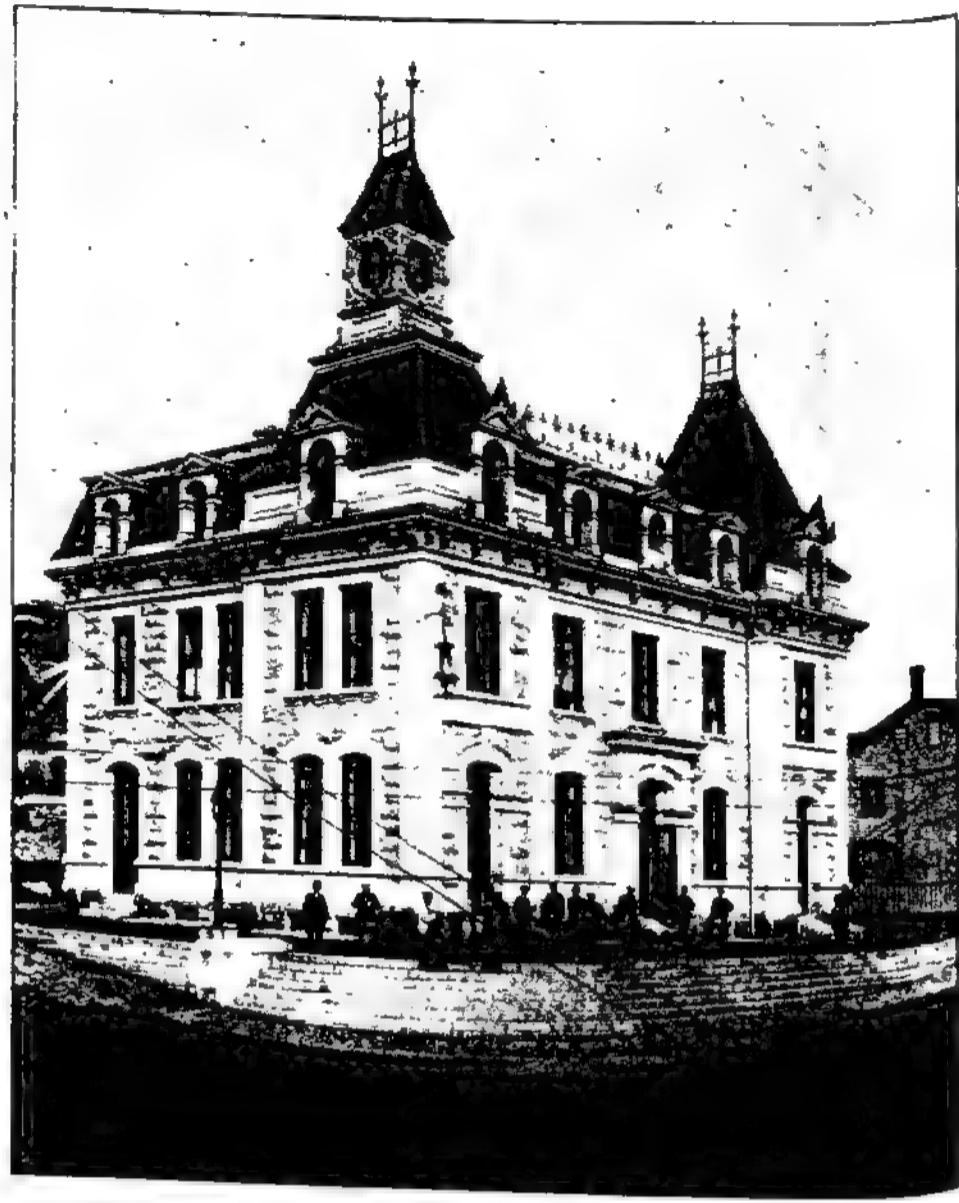


LA BANQUE NATIONALE—SHERBROOKE BRANCH.

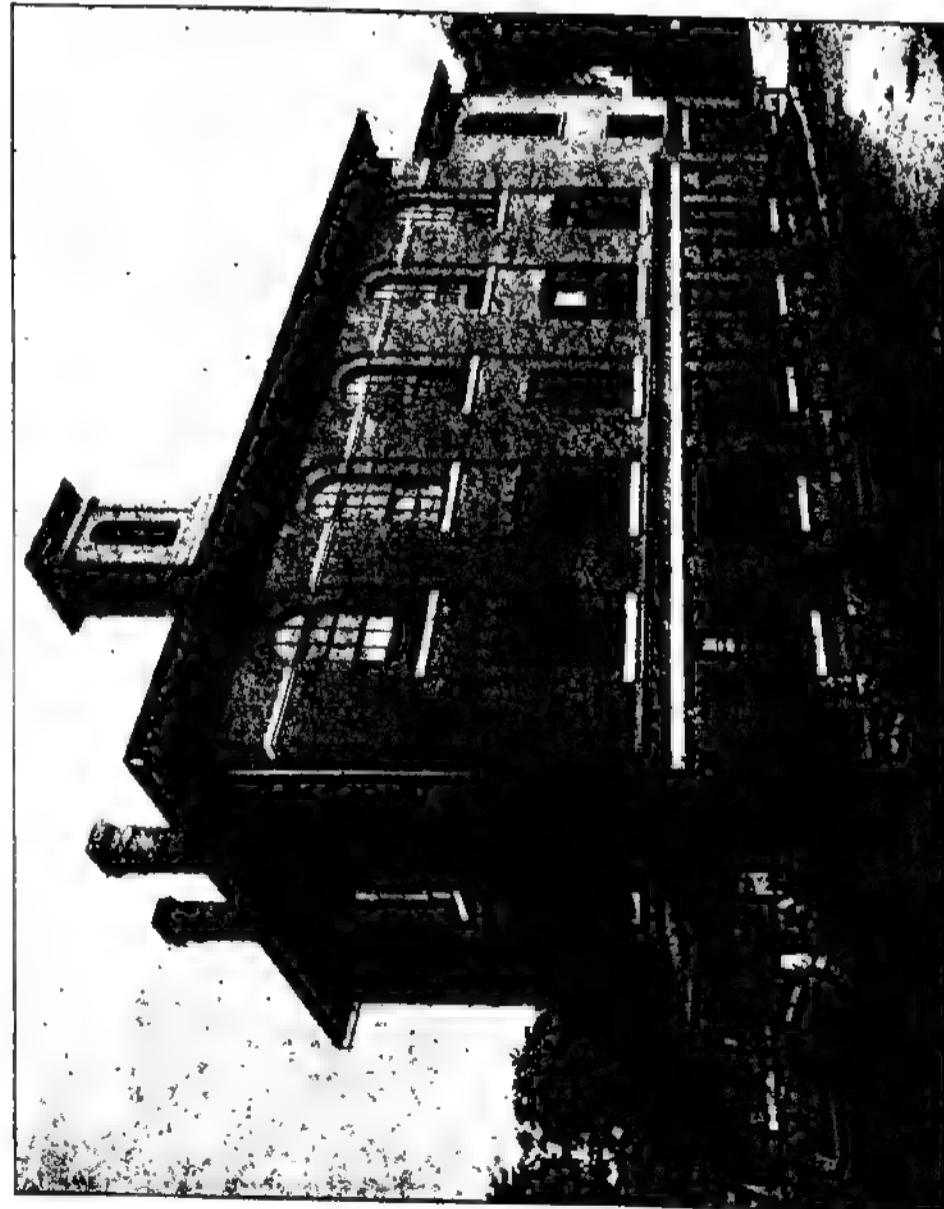
30th AUGUST, 1890



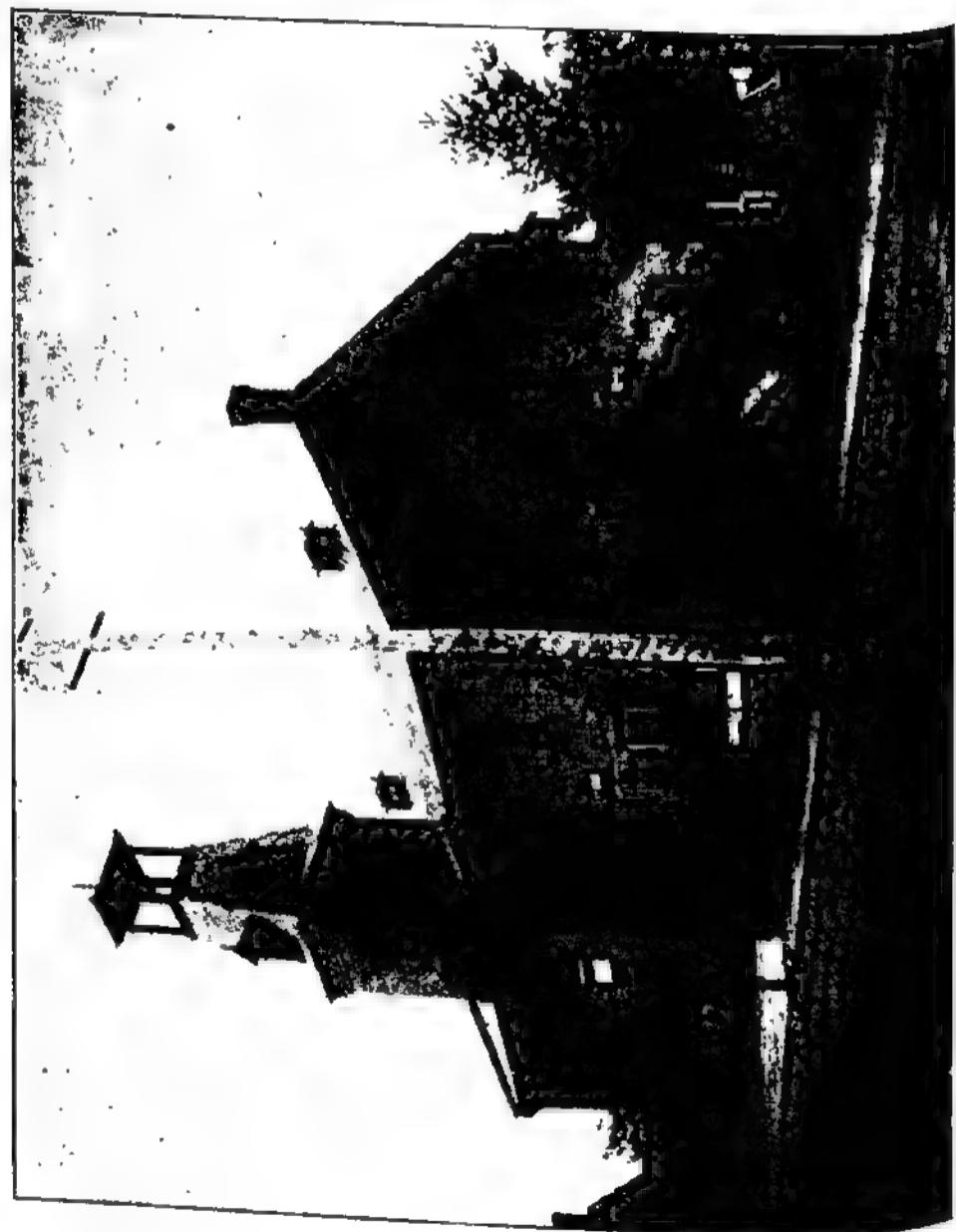
COURT HOUSE.



POST OFFICE.



CITY HALL.



WEE BROOK MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

FIRE AND POLICE STATION.

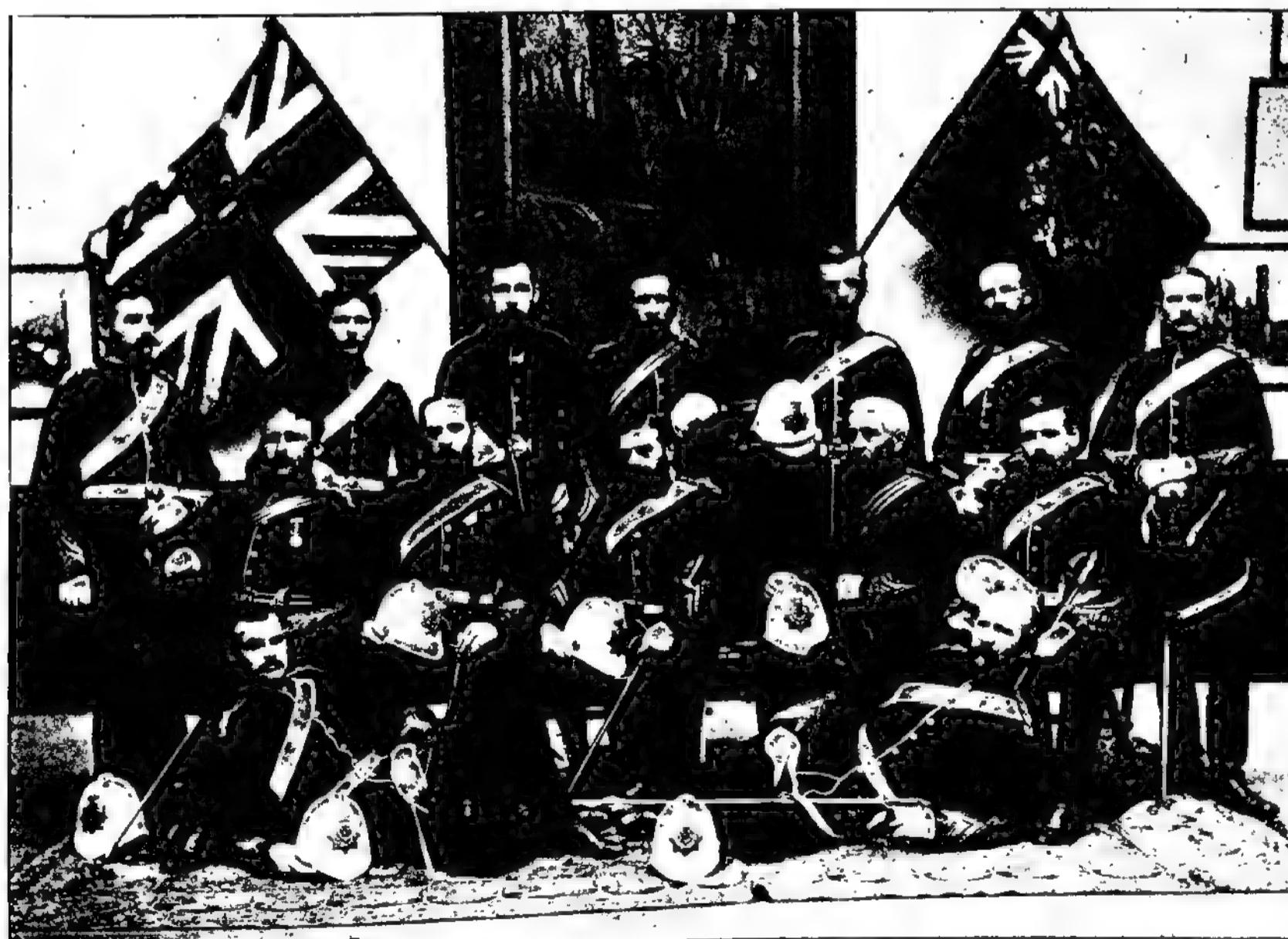


Andrew Paton, Esq., President.

F. C. Thompson, Esq., Secretary.

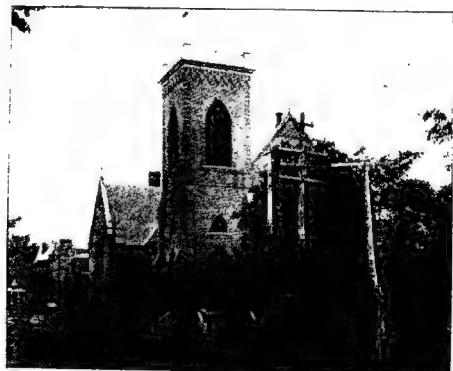
Wm. Murray, Esq., Vice-President.

OFFICERS OF THE SHERBROOKE BOARD OF TRADE.

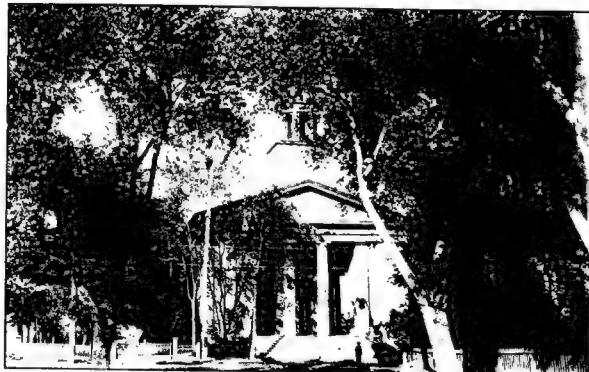


Capt. H. R. Fraser. Lt. J. D. Lloyd. Quartermaster A. T. Winter. Paymaster H. A. Odell. Lt. Geo. McNicol. Lt. R. J. Spearing. Capt. E. W. Farwell.
A. N. Worthington, Surgeon. W. A. Morehouse, Lt.-Col. E. P. Felton, Lt.-Col. R. G. Leckie, Major. E. B. Worthington, Capt.
Capt. T. S. Somers. Capt. T. Rawson.

OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-THIRD BATTALION.



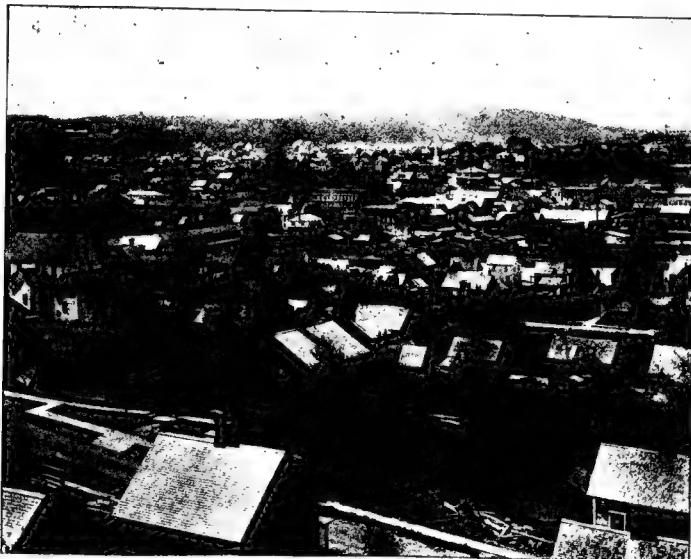
METHODIST CHURCH.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



E. HARGRAVE, Esq., CITY AUDITOR
ROBT. DAVIDSON, Esq., CHIEF FIRE AND POLICE
H. B. MONTGOMERY, TREASURER
PATRICK



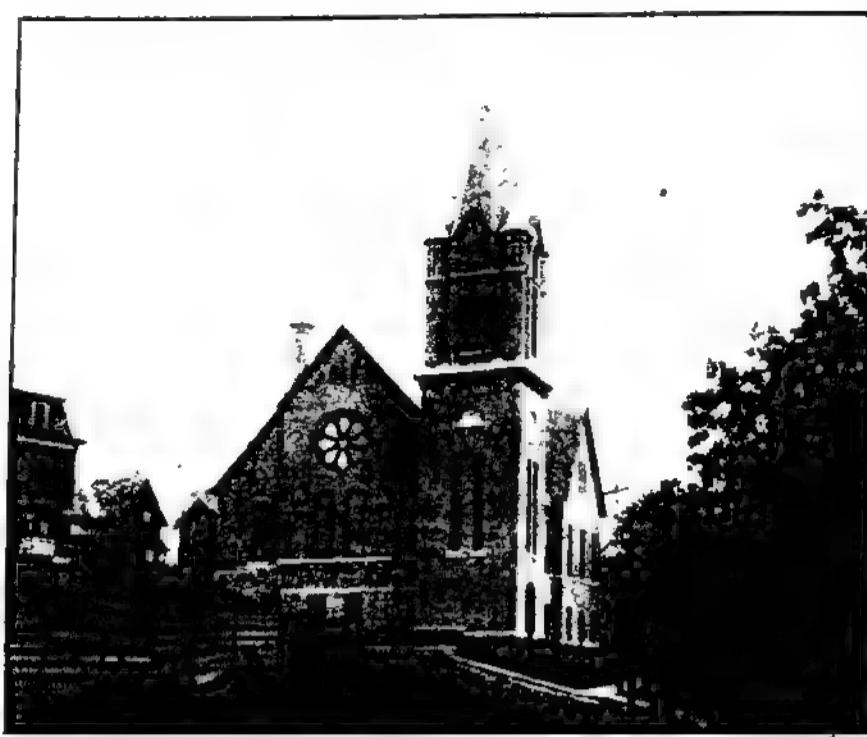
THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.



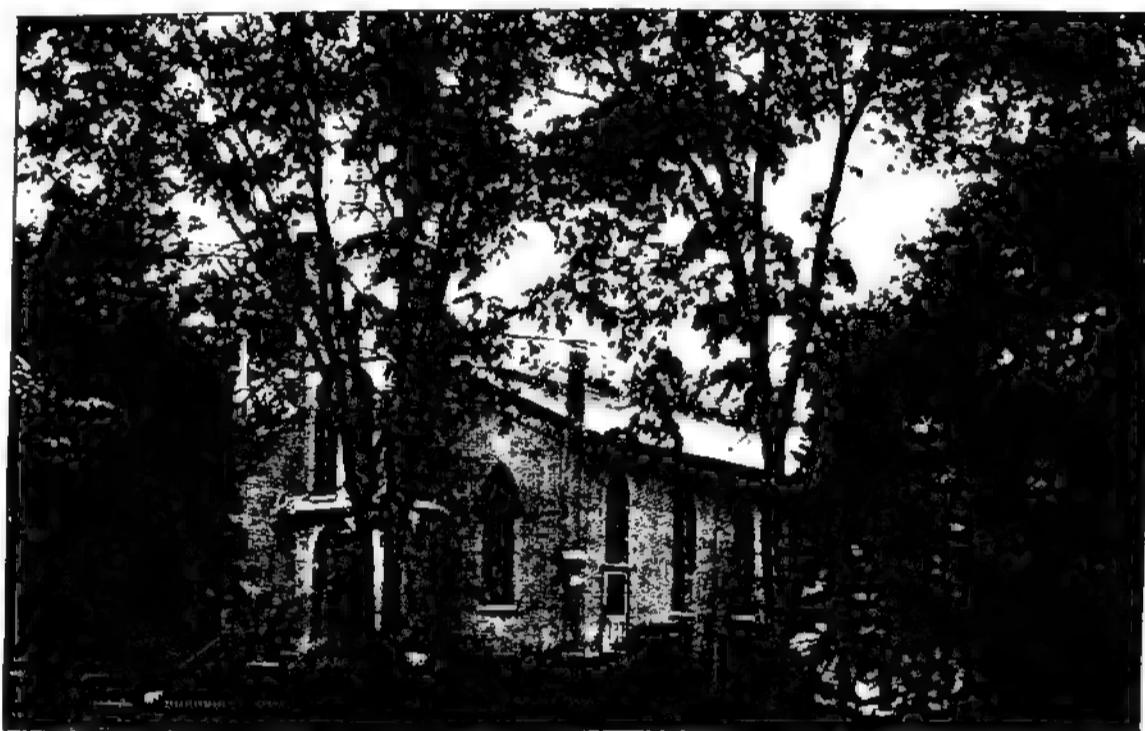
CITY OF SHERB
GENERAL VIEW



OFFICERS.
CITY AUDITOR
WILLIAM H. BROWN, ESO, CITY SOLICITOR
MUNICIPAL TREASURER
PATRICK HACKETT, ESO, CITY AUDITOR



ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)



ST. PETER'S CHURCH (CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)



VIEWS OF THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE.




SPORTS AND PASTIMES

People may talk as they please about the superiority of other games to lacrosse, but where will another sport be found, outside perhaps of football, where athletes may deliberately go out in a downpour of rain and never catch such a thing as a cold, and play good lacrosse at that. Surely it is the game *par excellence* that strengthens the muscles, that brings every physical force into play, and that fits the man to endure hardships to which another would succumb. Take Saturday's match between the Shamrocks and the Montrealers. With all the conditions as unsavourable as they could be there was grand lacrosse, and the result was a surprise to both sides. The legend that both these clubs play better against each other than against any other club, still holds good, and by some fatality or other the Shamrocks seem bound to meet a Waterloo when they meet the boys in grey. There is one thing which is specially worth mentioning, and that is the class of play. It was demonstrated to a nicety that fast, hard lacrosse can be played without resorting to any foul tactics; and although Referee Pollock thought it advisable to rule off two players who lost their temper, the match

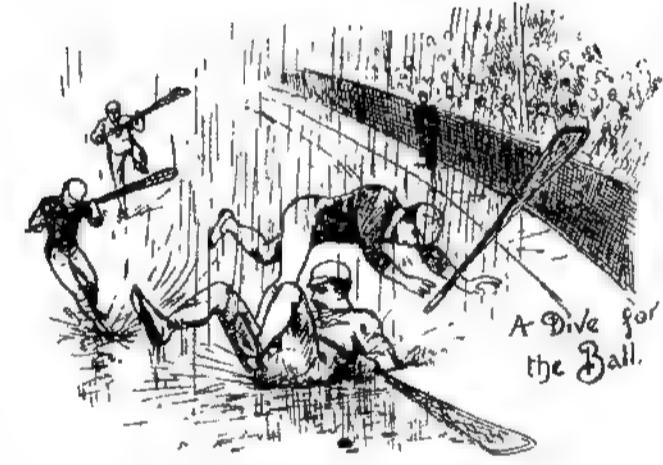
on Saturday last Toronto will have a more difficult battle to fight than with the Factory Town.

The match in Toronto was another surprise to the followers of lacrosse; but the best team won, and the Queen City went wild with delight. It is a pity, though, that their victory should be tarnished by some of the work that took place on the field. Carpenter, the Cornwalls' goalkeeper, is about as fair and gentlemanly a player as ever stepped on a lacrosse field, but he came in for some hard knocks that he will likely remember for a long time, and a less plucky player would have thrown up the sponge. Perhaps Toronto was making up for the rough treatment received in the Factory Town; but, if that was the case, vengeance might have been wreaked on the offenders, not on the innocent. From all reports the referee and one of the umpires, too, had a very pleasant time when the spectators allowed their partisanship to run away with their better judgment.

A few words about the athletic clubs of Sherbrooke will not be out of place in this column. Although these organi-

trophy was regained on the lacrosse field, but lost in the council chamber, as a protest, entered by the Capital club, was sustained by the N.A.L.A. convention and the pennant went to Ottawa. Here it stayed until the end of last season, when once more the Sherbrookes were victorious, and once more the Capitals protested and were successful, again being given the title by the N.A.L.A. convention. This season Sherbrooke has made two attempts to wrest the flag from the Ottawa men, but have been beaten both times. At present the club numbers 75 members, is in a sound financial condition and well supported by the citizens, who take a great interest in the national game and in the team, which is composed of some excellent players. The officers for the present year are:—Hon. president, Mr. R. N. Hall, M.P.; hon. vice-president, Mr. Jas. Mitchell; hon. second vice-president, Mr. W. Blue; president, Mr. Geo. Odell; 1st vice-president, Mr. C. H. Hibbard; 2nd vice-president, Mr. G. C. Harkness; secretary, Mr. J. S. Sommers; treasurer, Mr. T. J. Maguire; captain, Mr. E. A. Long.

The Sherbrooke Boating and Canoeing Club was organized in the spring of 1885, and its record up to the present time has been distinctively one of progress. Shortly after the club's organization a stock company was formed and a handsome club house built in a very pleasant situation on the bank of the St. Francis, and close to the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis rivers. The club has a large and increasing membership, and some of the finest rowing and paddling craft in the country are owned by it. The



SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST DURING THE MONTREAL-SHAMROCK LACROSSE MATCH, SATURDAY, 23rd AUGUST, 1890.

was as clean and as gentlemanly as one would wish to see. A great many people thought the changes on the Montreal team would mitigate the chances of victory, but that delusion was soon dispelled. When the game began Louson and Michaud showed that their right hands had not yet forgot their cunning. Louson, who has not been out for a couple of years, was a host in himself, and Michaud seemed to carry his good luck with him, and here is another legend—it is that the Shamrocks have never defeated Montreal when the white-haired boy was on the team. There was one man on the twelve who should be deservedly congratulated. That man is Spriggins. A couple of weeks previously he had been subjected to the severest criticism in the press that even fell to the lot of a lacrosse player, and he felt it bitterly, but he took the best and most manly course. He recognized that he had been in fault, and he also recognized the necessity of repairing that fault. He worked hard and got himself into such condition that he could play as if his life depended on it. "I will make amends by playing the best game of my life," said the centre fielder, and he did. Everybody on the Montreal team played a magnificent game, but Spriggins was the star that outshone them all. All of us may get into the same sort of trouble as Spriggins did, but there are comparatively few who would redeem themselves so completely as he did. It now remains to be seen whether Cornwall will beat the Shamrocks and thus secure almost the certainty of the championship. If Montreal plays as

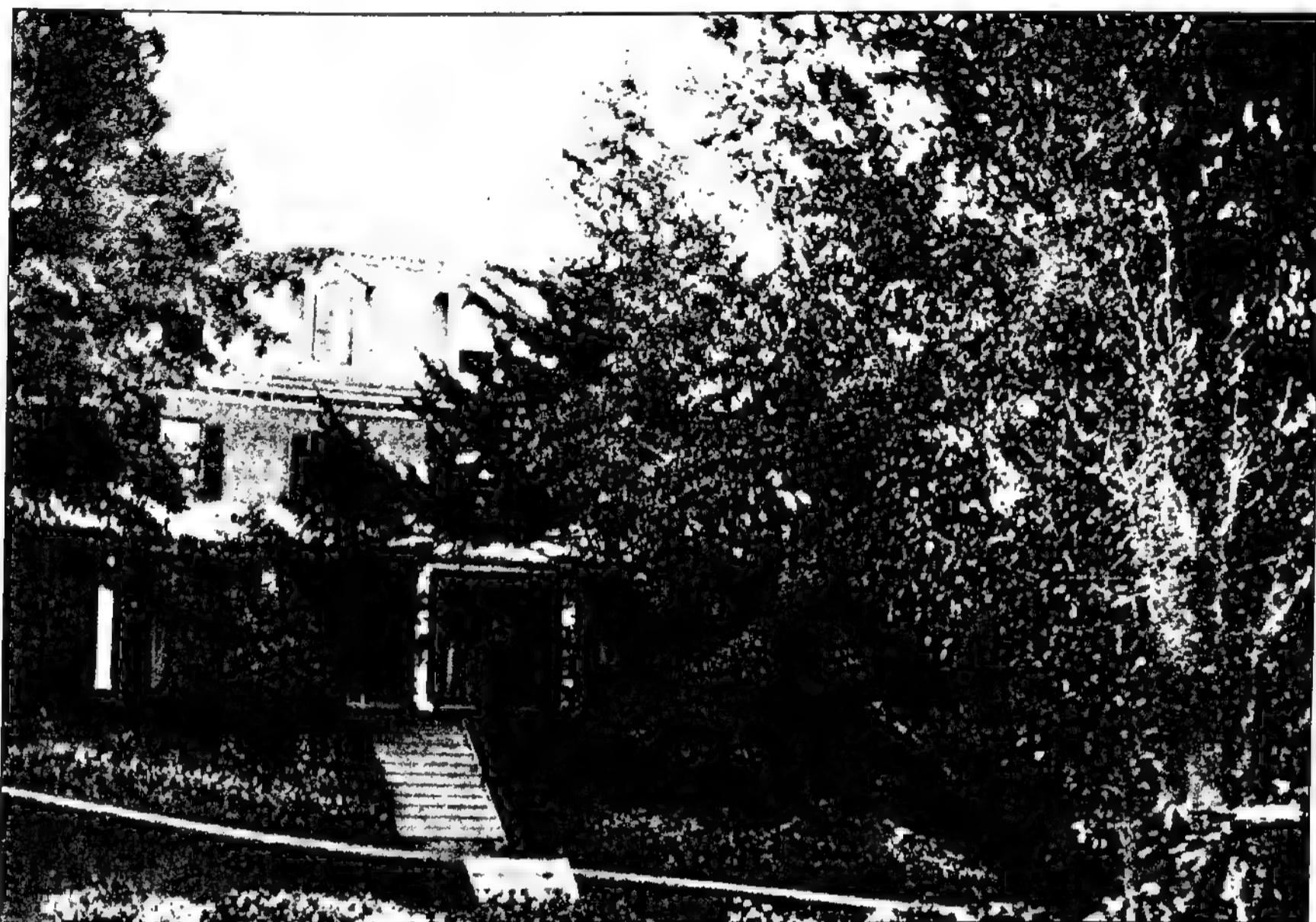
zations are not numerous, they all are in a remarkably healthy and thriving condition, and give promise of even better things in the future. The oldest club is the Sherbrooke lacrosse club, which has passed through many vicissitudes since its birth. Some fifteen years ago a few enthusiastic lacrosse men got together and organized the club. For the first five years comparatively little was known of it to the outside world, but the members went quietly ahead and soon they were playing matches with the other clubs in the Townships and doing themselves credit. At this time the Capleton Club was the leading opponent of the Sherbrooke boys. In 1880 a new interest was aroused in the national game, as several visits were paid by Quebec and Montreal clubs, in which matches Sherbrooke fairly held its own; but in 1882 interest in the club began to lag; the season was not an encouraging one, and towards the end of it the lacrosse club had practically dropped out of sight. In the early part of 1883, however, the club was reorganized, and since that time has steadily progressed both in numbers and fame. In 1886 the district championship of Southern Quebec was wrested from the Valleyfields, and the following year Sherbrooke bore the proud title of intermediate champions, having won it from the Young Shamrocks, who at that time were thought invincible. Challenges for the honour came in thick and fast, but the Townships players held the pennant until 1888, when it was captured by the Capital club of Ottawa. In the latter part of the same season, however, the coveted

gentlemen at present holding office are: President, Mr. J. F. Morkill; 1st vice-president, Mr. J. H. Walsh; 2nd vice-president, Mr. T. J. Tuck; secretary, Mr. H. T. Winter; treasurer, Mr. W. D. Fraser. Committee—Messrs. H. E. McFarlane, G. McNicol, R. R. Beverage, J. McKechnie, A. H. Foss, R. Smith, G. H. Bradford. Commodore—M. M. Longee.

Early last spring another athletic club was added to the list under the name of the Sherbrooke Baseball club. It was the first attempt to introduce the American national game, and proved very successful, as a great deal of interest has been manifested by the citizens. The club is particularly fortunate in having a winning nine, all the games played so far having been won by it. The membership is nearly 100 at present, and the roll is daily increasing. The officers this year are: Hon. president, Mr. John Langton; hon. vice-president, W. B. O'Neil; president, Mr. Jno. Atcheson; vice-president, Mr. Samuel Arthurs; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jas. A. Swan; captain, Mr. Arthur Colby.

There is a team of lacrosse players in Ottawa which will take a lot of playing before even the strongest twelve can whip them. I refer to the Capitals. They have swept everything before them this season, and seem in a fair way to make a clean sheet.

R. O. X.



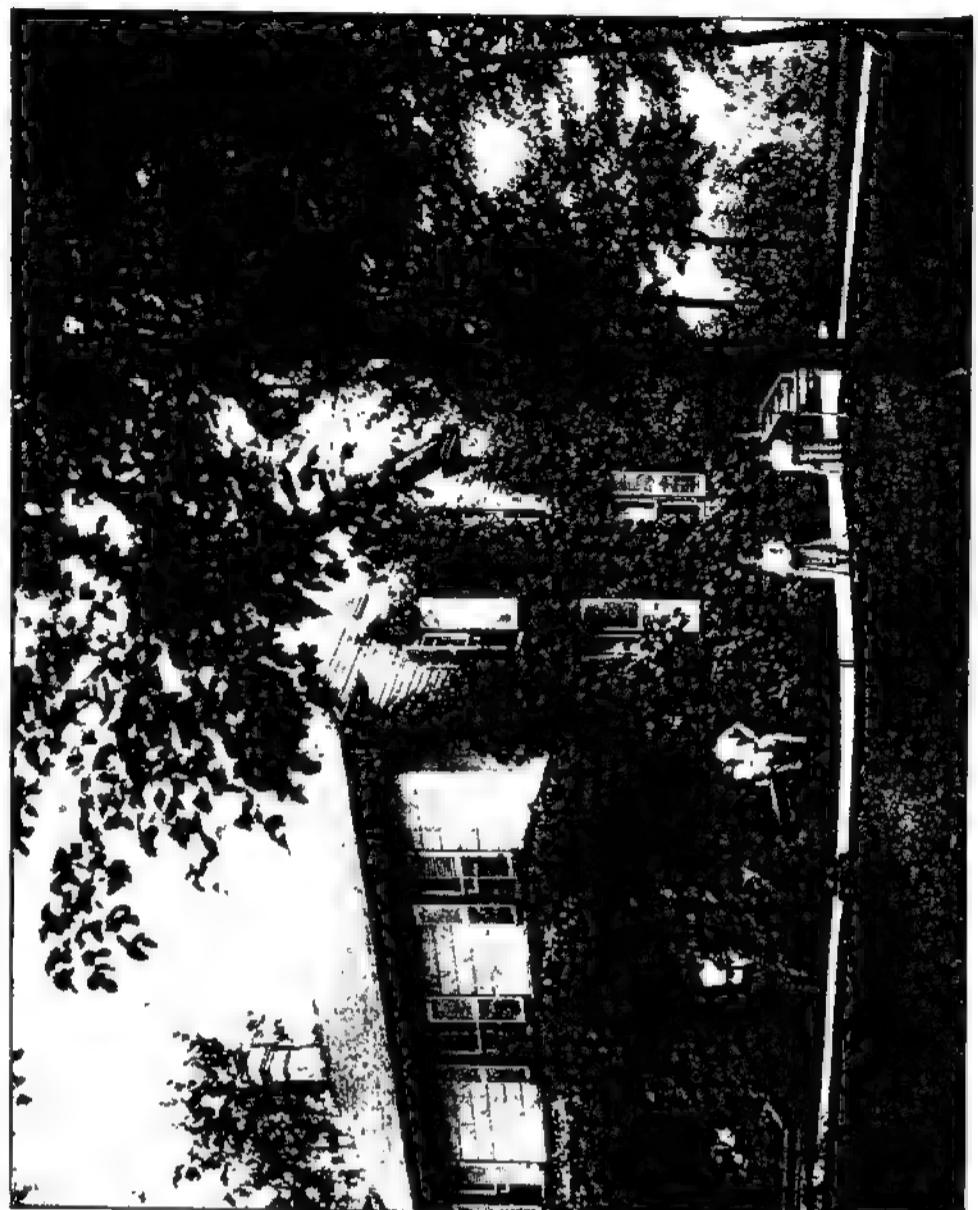
RESIDENCE OF R. W. HENEKER, Esq., COMMISSIONER OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN LAND CO.



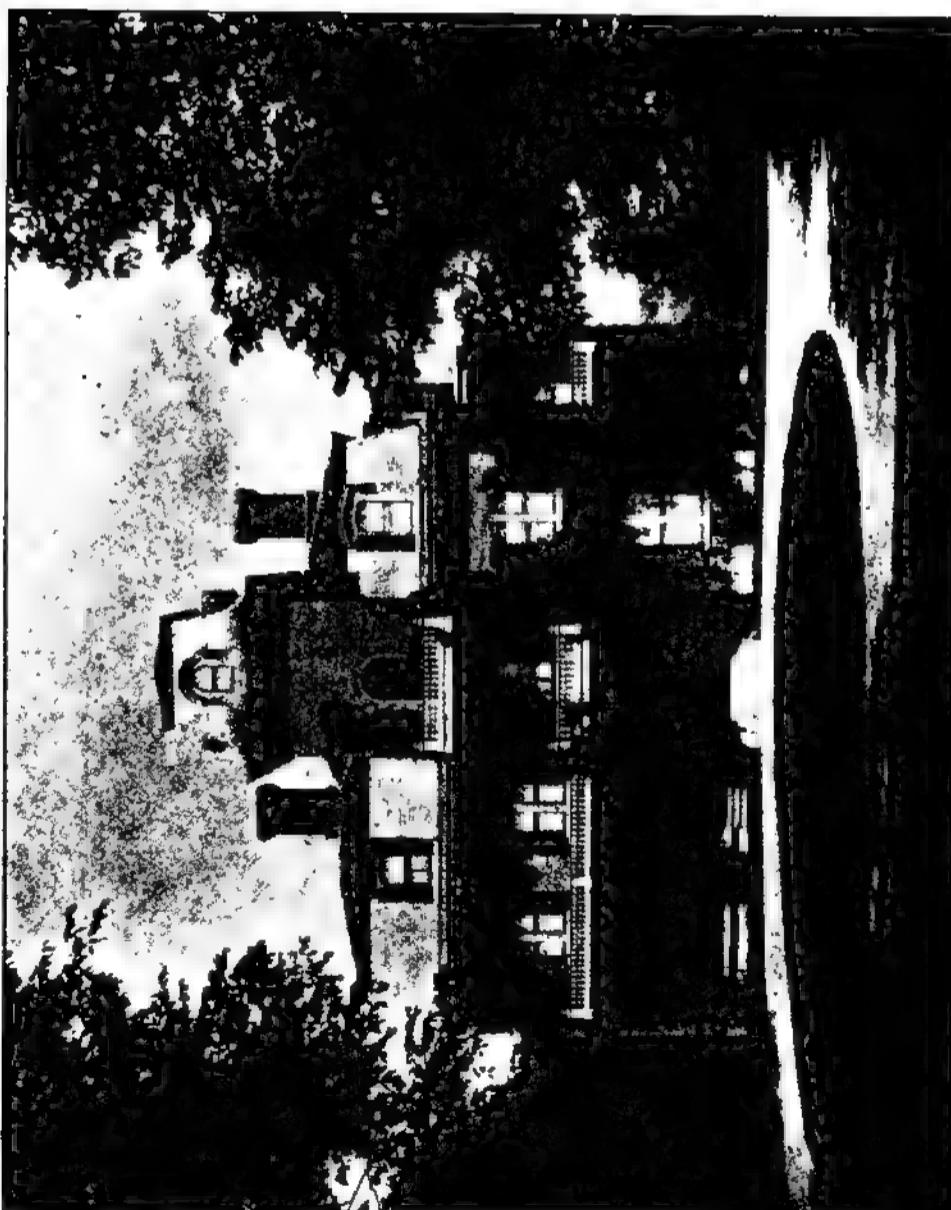
SCENE IN GARDEN OF R. W. HENEKER, Esq.



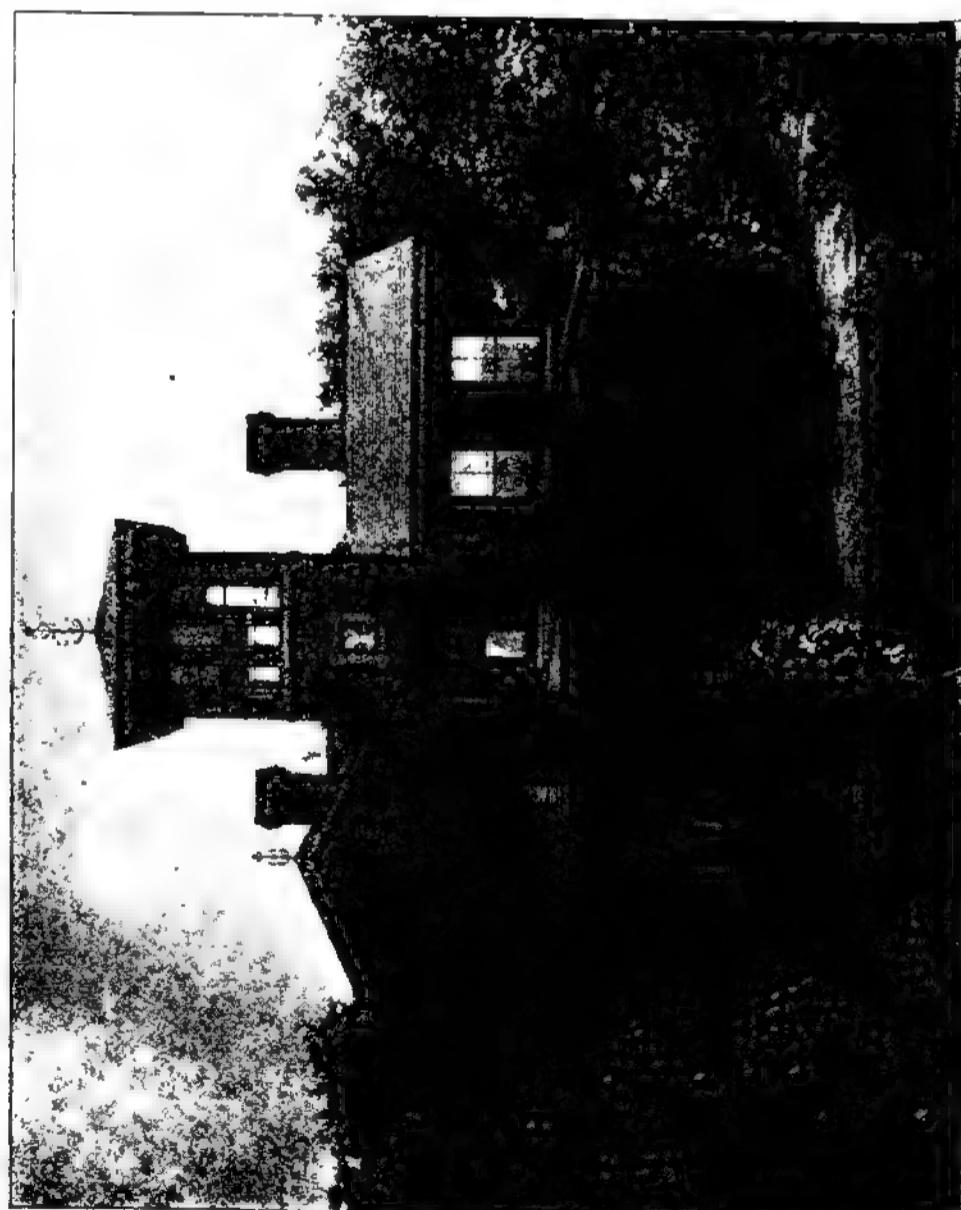
RESIDENCE OF W.M. WHITE, ESQ., Q.C.



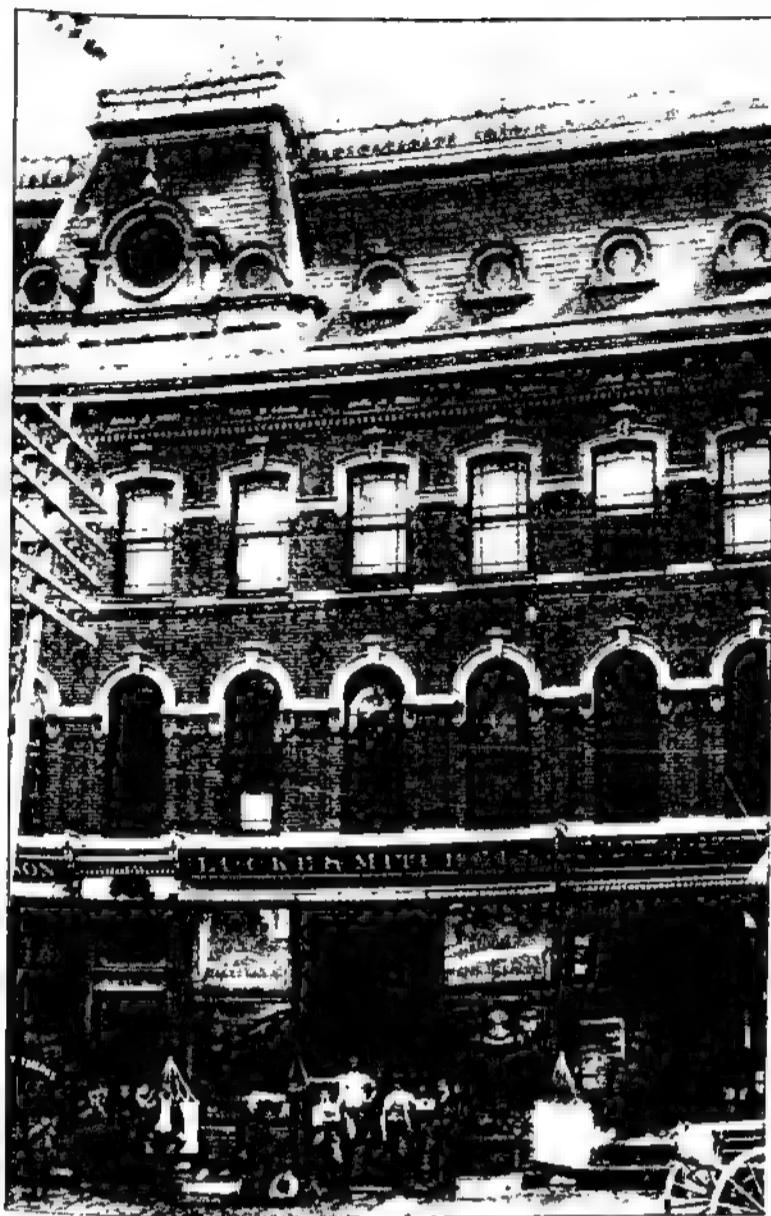
RESIDENCE OF J.S. MITCHELL, ESQ.



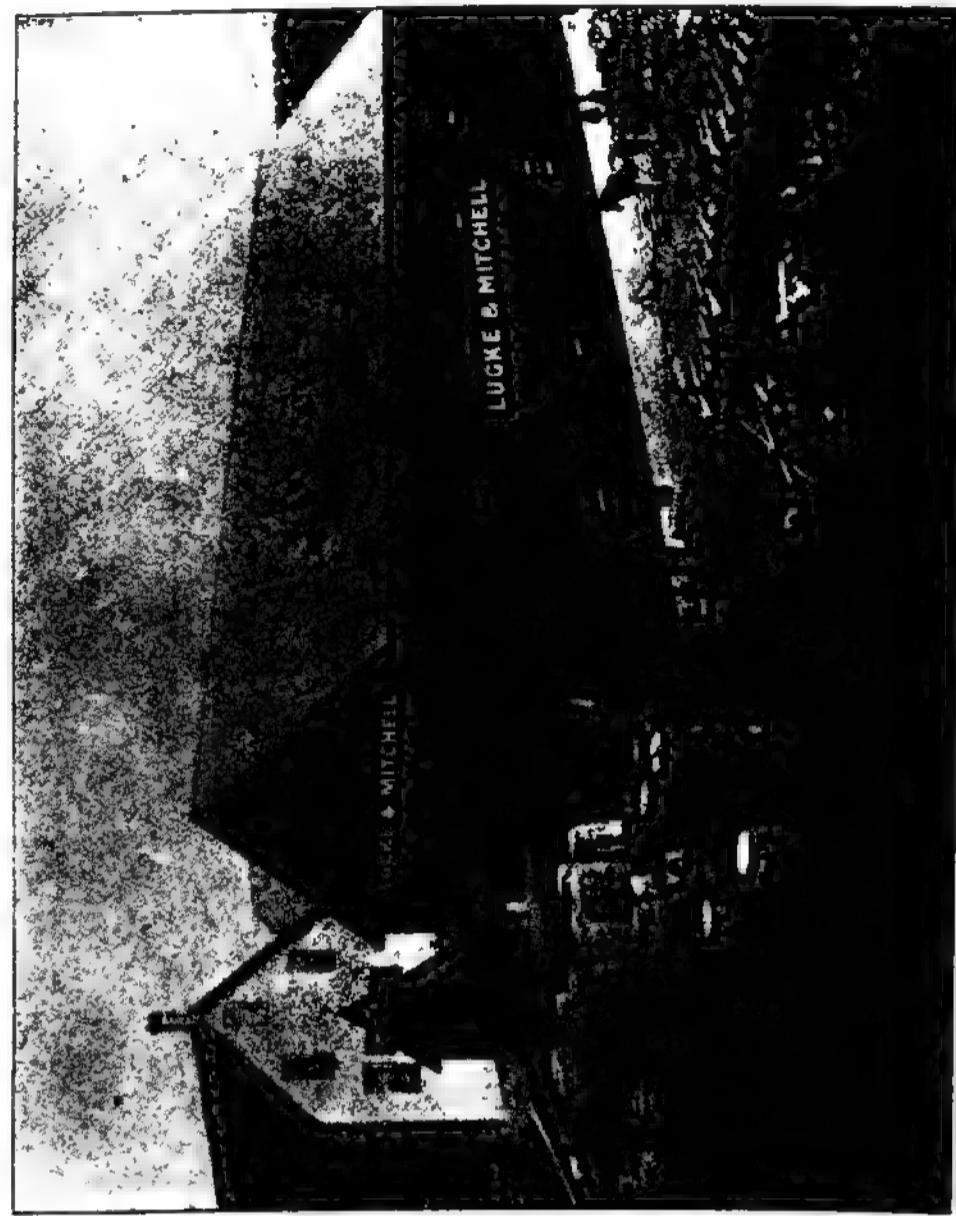
RESIDENCE OF R.N. HALL, ESQ., M.P.



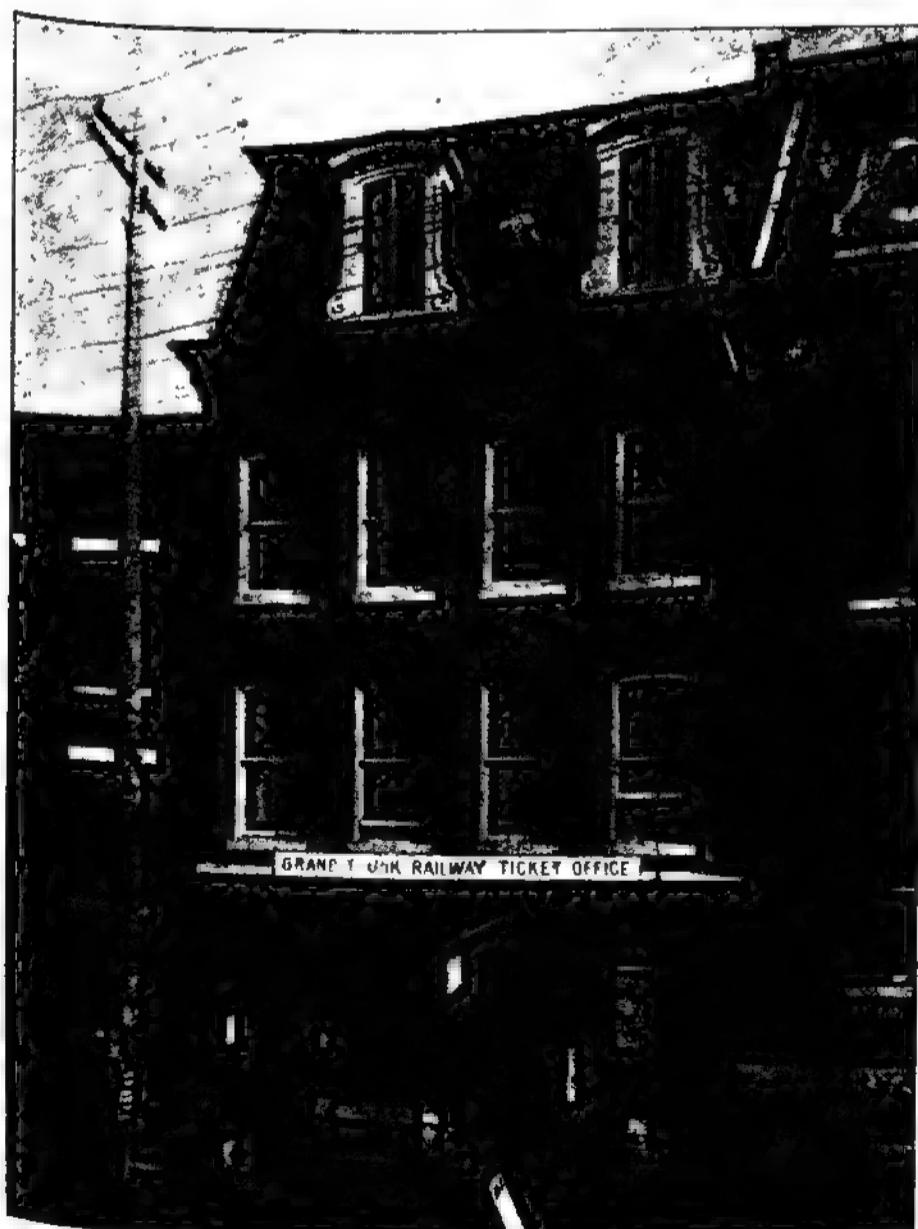
RESIDENCE OF R.G. LECKIE, ESQ.



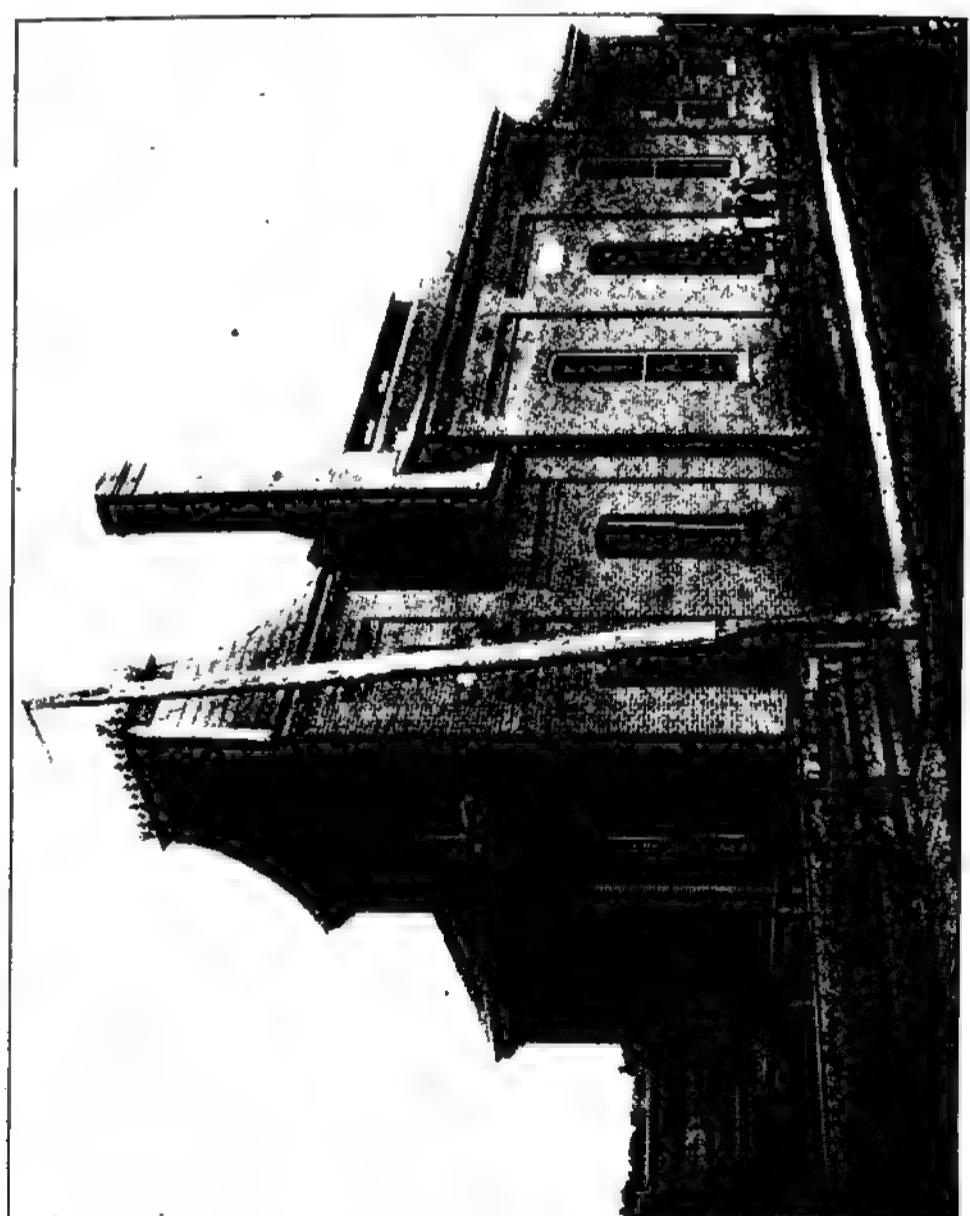
HARDWARE STORE OF MESSRS. LUCKE & MITCHELL.



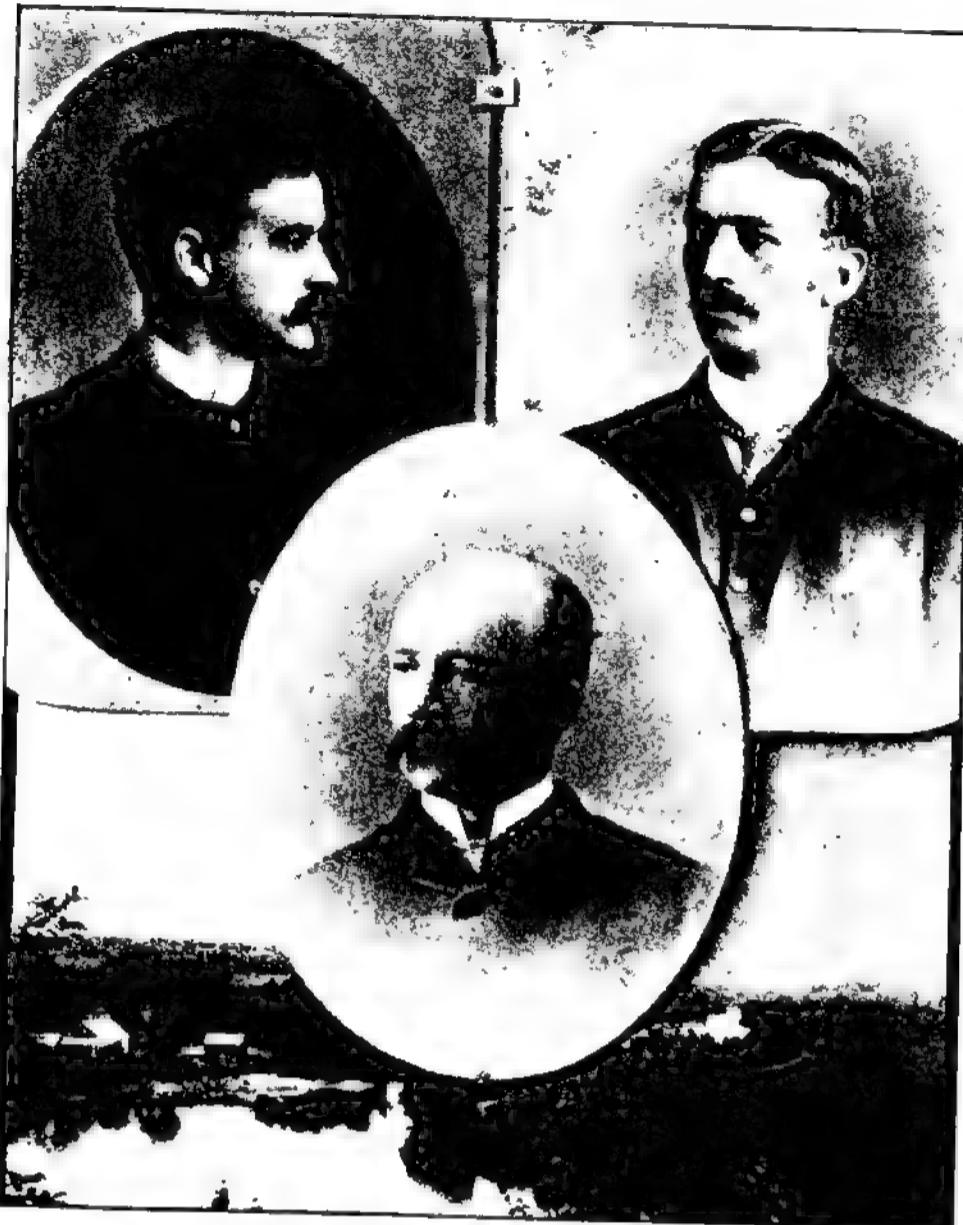
WAREHOUSES OF MESSRS. LUCKE & MITCHELL.



G. T. & R. UPTOWN TICKET OFFICE—F. DALE, Esq., Agent.



SHERBROOKE GAS AND WATER CO.—GAS HOUSE.



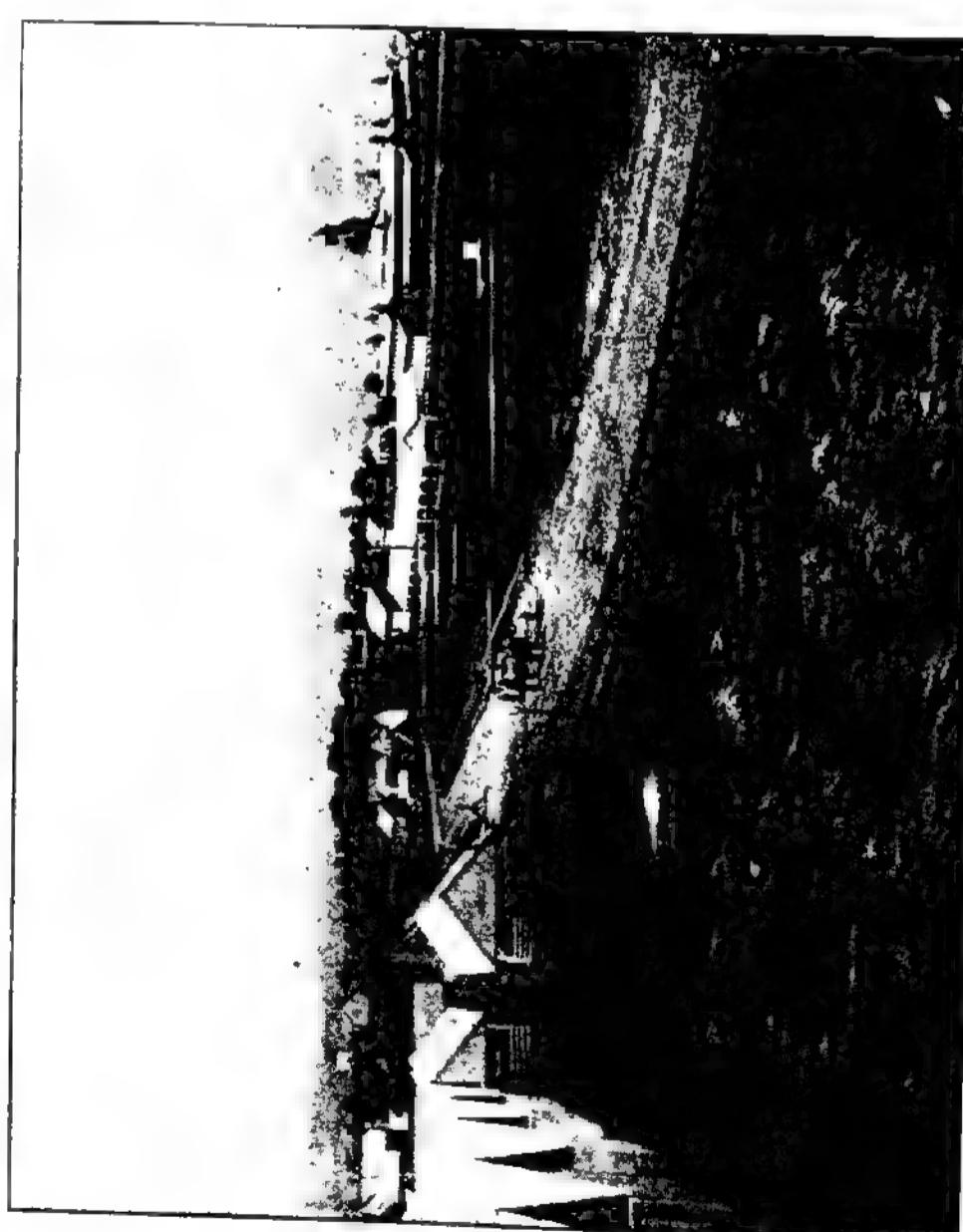
M. R. FRASER, ESQ., SEC.-TREAS. J. R. WOODWARD, ESQ., PRESIDENT JAS. A. COCHRANE, ESQ., VICE-PRES.
OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.



EXHIBITION BUILDINGS: VIEW FROM CITY.
OFFICERS AND BUILDINGS OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.



EXHIBITION BUILDINGS: VIEW FROM GRAND STAND.



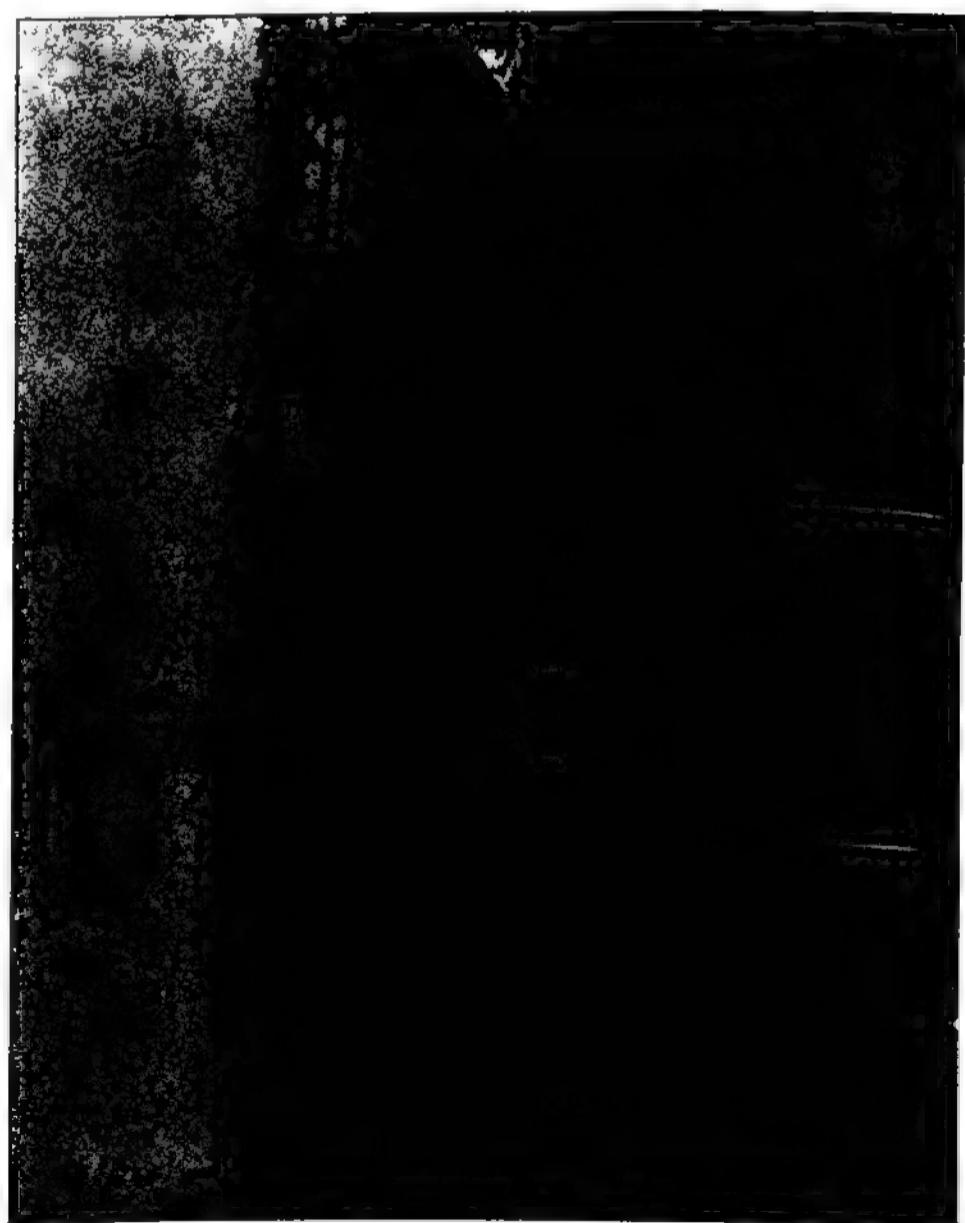
EXHIBITION BUILDINGS: VIEW FROM EAST CORNER OF GROUNDS.
OFFICERS AND BUILDINGS OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.



MILL OF MESSRS. ADAM LOMAS & SON, (ESTABLISHED 1842) MANUFACTURERS OF FLANNELS AND DRESS GOODS.



RESIDENCE OF THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BROOKS.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. GENDRON, ESQ.



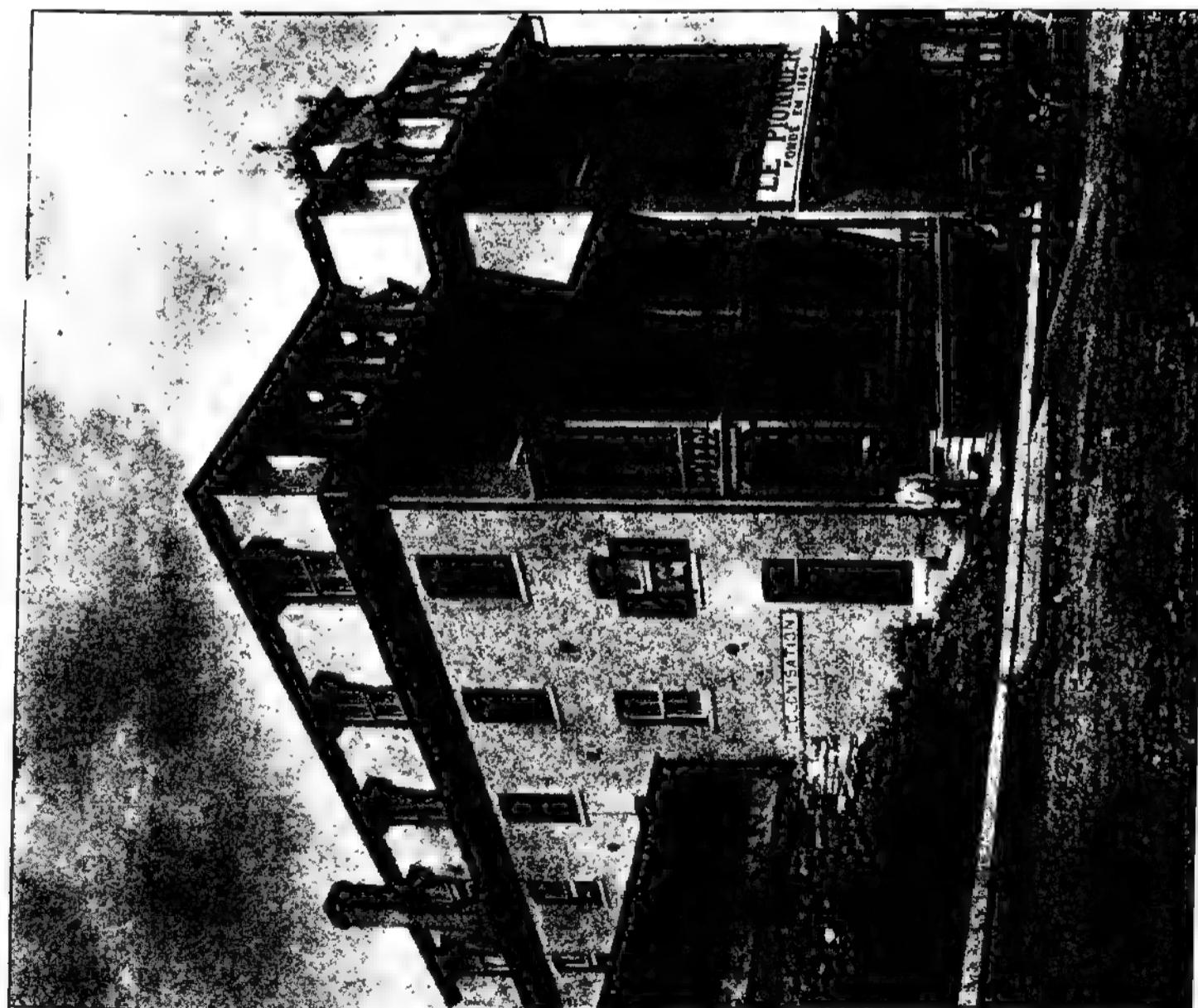
RESIDENCE OF S. F. MOREY, Esq.



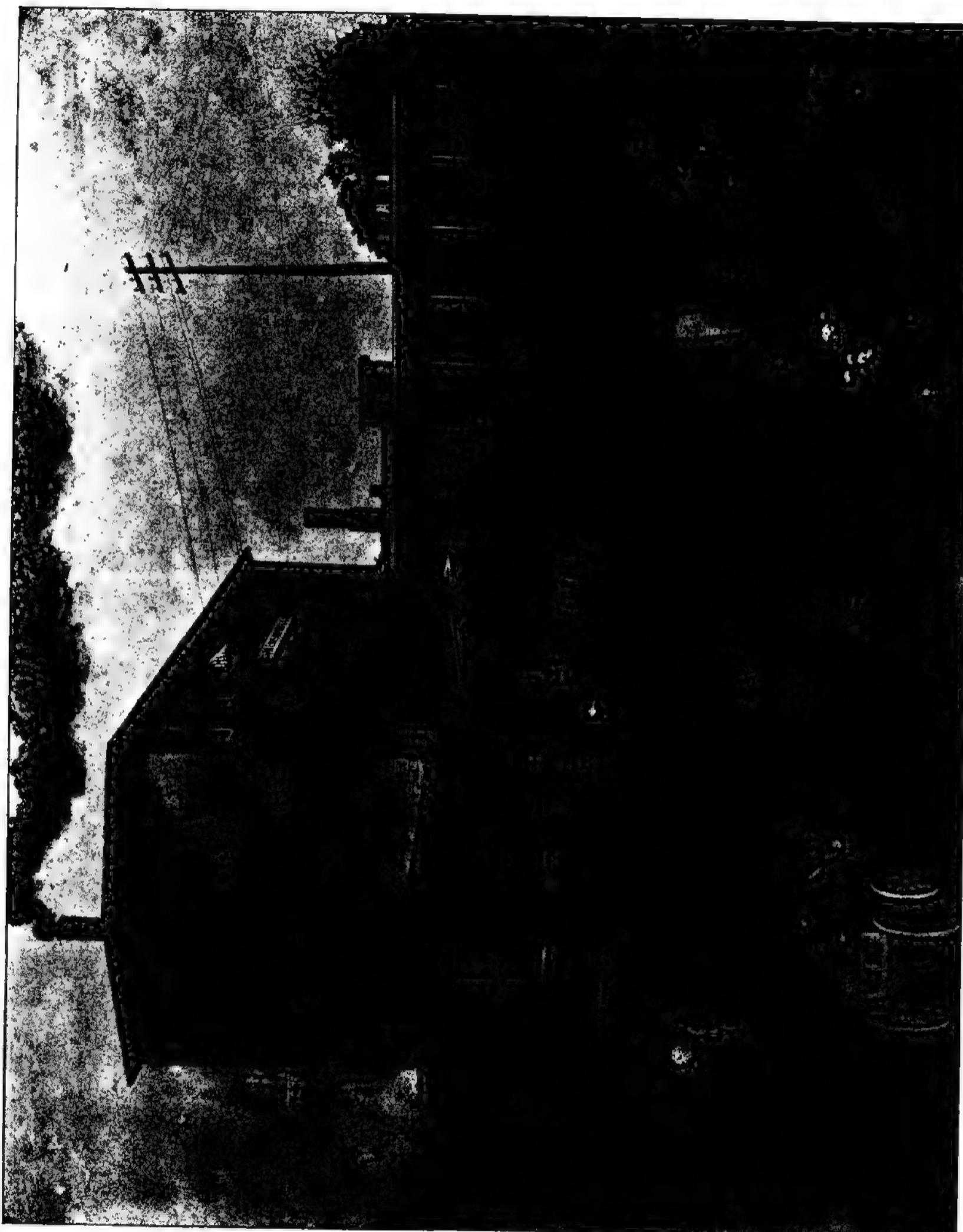
BUSINESS PROPERTY OF S. F. MOREY, Esq.



WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT OF WALTER BLUE, Esq.



"LE PIONNIER" PRINTING OFFICE.



CANADIAN WORKS OF THE EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

30th AUGUST, 1890

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

155

**The Edison General Electric Company,
Sherbrooke.**

Electricity has of late years been brought so constantly under notice that its name has become a familiar word to everyone. Few people, however, have any real idea of the variety of applications to which it can be put, or of the extent to which the business of electric lighting and transmission of energy has expanded. The practical use of the incandescent light dates back only ten years, when Mr. Edison perfected his lamp. Since that time, however, the development of the business has been steady and rapid—more rapid, in fact, than that of any existing industry, railways not excepted. The mention of incandescent (or glow) lamps necessarily suggests the name of the pioneer of this form of lighting, Edison, whose system of electrical distribution having been successfully tried, a central station was installed on his method in Pearl street, New York, in 1881. This station has been running continuously since that time, supplying light and power to an ever-increasing number of customers. The Pearl street installation was followed by one in Milan, Italy, another for Santiago, Chili and still others; until, at the present time, there are over two hundred central stations operating this system. Beyond these, there are upwards of two thousand isolated plants, the whole supplying light from over two millions of lamps. Edison plants have been installed in almost every country, including, amongst others, Sweden, Finland, China, Japan, Brazil, Argentine and Corea. The principal Canadian central stations are in Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Victoria, Woodstock, N.B., Chatham, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Brandon, N.W.T., St. John, N.B. (in construction), Windsor, N.S. (in construction), and Valleyfield, P.Q. There are also about one hundred and fifty isolated plants in the Dominion. All the machinery and appliances for the equipment of electrical plants were formerly manufactured by companies specially organized for this purpose. These companies have lately been consolidated into one large corporation—the Edison General Electric Company—with a capital of \$12,000,000, giving employment to upwards of five thousand hands. The company supplies its customers through its various district offices; which, between them, manage the sales for the whole of the North American continent. These receive their supplies from the various works, which are situated in New York city, Schenectady, N.Y., Harrison, N.J., Hamilton, Ont., and Sherbrooke. The Canadian district offices are in the Bank of Commerce building, King street, Toronto. Through these offices plants are supplied over the entire Dominion. There is here maintained, as at each other district centre, an efficient engineering staff. The Canadian works at Sherbrooke, though small in comparison with the American establishments, present more points of interest than any one of these, for here are combined the industries embraced by the New York and Schenectady works. Indeed, we find here the manufacture of all machinery and appliances necessary for the equipment of all kinds of plants for the supply of light and power, except lamps. In the dynamo department there are always in course of construction machines of all sizes, from the small "250-Watt," which supplies current for five sixteen-candle power lamps, to the "Number Thirty-two," designed to run 1,150 lamps of the same lighting power. The motor department turns out machines for all kinds of work and for a large range of capacity, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 75 horse power. These are both for stationary and street car work. The foundry is occupied with the production of castings in brass of every size and shape, ready to be passed on to the machine shop, where by means of lathes, drills, punch-presses and other suitable machinery they are fitted for the purposes they have eventually to serve. In the carpenters and pattern-makers' shop wooden shapes are made of parts of machines which the moulders will afterwards turn out in brass and iron. The cable department supplies all varieties of stranded conductors for conveying currents for different classes of work, amongst which the chief are telegraph, telephone, lighting and power. Here, amongst others, are made large lead-covered telephone cables, some of which contain upwards of two hundred separately insulated wires, and composite conductors designed for every kind of overhead, underground and subaqueous purpose. The problem of laying regular systems of conductors underground was solved by Mr. Edison early in his work on electric lighting. From the first, he held that wires conveying currents should be buried, and proceeded to elaborate a system, the use of which has been attended by entire success. He based his method on that pursued in distributing gas and water in cities. The chief characteristic of this system is that the conductors, enclosed in stout iron pipe, are laid in sections twenty feet in length, the joints at each end allowing service-pipes for house supply to be taken off at any convenient point. The pipe also provides against injury to the conductors from mechanical violence, as from accidental damage in excavating or the strain due to surface traffic. Tubes of this description have been in use at the Pearl street station, above mentioned, from the time of the first start of the plant, and there are now nearly five hundred miles in operation. Of this whole length only one city in Canada, namely, Toronto, has as yet any share. Nearly five miles were laid there in the fall of 1889, and the satisfactory working of these has been such that the additional miles are to be put down this year. On these the tube department are now working—the method of manufacture being as follows: Copper rods of thickness varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 4-5 inch have wound around them a spiral of rope saturated with a liquid insulation, after which three rods

are bound together with a similar larger spiral. The bundle is then slipped into a length of pipe, the ends of the rods being allowed to protrude at each extremity. A viscous bituminous compound is now forced in under pressure, so as to completely fill all the interstices between the copper, rope and pipe, rendering the whole tube impervious to moisture and gases. The ends of the pipe are then closed with rubber plugs, through which the rods are allowed to appear, and the conductors are tested, after which they are ready for shipment. Contiguous rods are connected, when laid underground, by flexible copper cable, which allows for expansion and contraction of the conductors caused by heat or cold. Two tubes may be joined together, either in a straight line or at any angle required. The connecting joints are covered by cast iron coupling boxes fastened to the ends of the tubes, which are filled with insulating compound. The reason that three, and not two, rods are inserted into each tube is that Edison plants for central stations are constructed on what is known as the three-wire system, through which means the same efficiency and ease of regulation are maintained as on the two-wire principal, and with a saving of five-eighths of the copper used. Another product of the Canadian works consists of insulated wire of all descriptions. From the wire department are produced magnet and armature wires, weatherproof line wire, rubber-covered wires for sundry purposes, office wires, annunciator wires, gas fixture wires, tinsel cords, resistance wires, non inflammable house wires, and silk and cotton braided flexible cords for hanging light, and so forth. All sorts of metals are here worked on, from the gold cord in the tinsel and the German silver in the resistance wire to the usual copper conductor and the galvanized iron of telephones lines. The range of size runs from stout rods of copper, half an inch in diameter, to the filament gauging only fifteen ten-thousandths of an inch—half the thickness of the human hair, one pound being 32 miles in length. Insulation is effected by means of silk, cotton, rubber, worsted and other materials of a non conducting nature. The department started less than a year ago, has run day and night for nearly the whole period of its existence. The growth of the whole works has been steady and rapid. Starting in the spring of 1889, only a small force was employed, but this has increased, until to-day there are over two hundred and twenty hands on the rolls, and this number will soon be considerably added to. The necessities of the industry compel a constant addition to the list of departments, the latest amongst which is the result of a contract with the Thomson International Electric Welding Company, whereby the Edison Works have agreed to build the necessary outfits for all welding plants, started in Canada under the Thomson Company's patents. Besides the articles already enumerated, these Works produce, ready for the market, all kinds of general electric appliances and supplies, such as meters, for measuring the exact amount of current used in buildings; pockets and receptacles for lamps, switches, cut-outs, regulators, resistance boxes, Ampere-meters, volt-meters, and other necessary adjuncts to a complete system. The work carried on in the various establishments of the Edison Company are unusually self-sustained and independent of outside help. The chief purchases of the company consist of pig-iron, bare copper wire, copper ingots and rough forgings; and these passing through the various stages and complemented by the different parts that go to form the whole, come out at the finish in many useful forms. A word about the Edison motor may fitly conclude this short review. The stationary motor is in use in over four hundred industries, as, for example, in printing offices, in wood working factories, jewellers' shops, clothiers' shops, flour and rolling mills, grain-elevators, and cranes required to lift great weights. They are used for such diverse purposes as running fans and stone-cutting, while the street car motors are rapidly supplanting horses in most of the principal cities in the United States and some of those of Canada. The Edison General Electric Company, having now fairly planted itself in Canada, has come to stay. Its scope of operations and its usefulness to the community give promise of large and sustained increase.

Fall Treatment of Roses.

Don't forget the roses this fall. Place a good covering of manure on the ground and fork it in very lightly next spring. Ever-blooming roses in the open ground must have special care. They should always be planted with two or three buds below the surface of the ground. There are very few tea roses hardy enough to winter out of doors in New England. But the hybrid teas and Bourbons are harder, and if they be killed to the ground the buds below the surface will send up strong canes that will give the best of blooms. Whether canes be killed to the ground or not, they should be cut off close to the earth every spring. The soil can hardly be made too rich for this class of roses.

Before the ground freezes each fall, the earth should be drawn up around each plant in a little hill, and a heavy coat of manure applied. Then the entire bed should be covered thickly with evergreen boughs or a similar mulch. Hybrid perpetual roses should be carefully bent to the ground and covered with the same material. Persian Yellow and Harrison's Yellow are entirely hardy and need no protection. They should be pruned sparingly. But as these roses bloom better on new canes, it is well to have more than one plant and to prune each rather severely in alternate years, because these, especially the Persian, do not often throw up new canes, and while it is growing, of

course the plant does not produce so many blossoms. If one be setting roses this fall, he should remember that to set them near large trees is fatal, as they will be starved to death, the trees robbing them of their nourishment.

Lord Aberdeen's Visit to Quebec.

On the arrival at Quebec of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mr. J. M. Lemoine, of Spencer Grange, was allotted the pleasing task of conducting the illustrious visitors to the most noted landmarks of the Ancient Capital. After paying a tribute of admiration to the monuments and other relics of the past, Lord and Lady Aberdeen were driven to Spencer Wood, and in their tour of exploration did not forget the delightful home of their *cicerone*, whose library, museum, aviary and storied grounds they had much pleasure in examining. On their return to the city the whole party, still under the guidance of Mr. LeMoine, made their way to the Citadel, where they partook of five o'clock tea with Lord Stanley of Preston. Lord and Lady Aberdeen gave and received much satisfaction during their visit to the city of Champlain.

Magog River.

A flood there is that flows and falls
Where elms their pendant branches lean,
Or, high above its rocky walls,
The firs are ever green.

From Memphremagog's burnished skein
Of silver, tangled in the hill,
Its downward leaping course is t'en,
Amid the roar of mills.

Not thus of old the red man knew
The happy Magog, wild and free;
When flood to flood the waters grew
Rejoicing to the sea.

The rise of trout, the dip wing,
Its own glad song to rock and glen,
Or stealthy tread of some wild thing,
Alone disturbed it then.

The rise of trout, the dip of wing,
Its own glad song to rock and glen,
Or stealthy tread of some wild thing,
Alone disturbed it then.

And yet the river seems to feel,
Though bound in traffic's prosy ways
And harnessed to the creaking wheel,
The joy of savage days.

And ever more the poet stream,
That chases like Pegasus in bound,
Renews its old delightful dream,
While all the mills go round;

And laughs from rock to rock along,
Or rests within its little lake,
Fair as the iris joy of song
The mists of echo make;

And thence again, with eager shout,
Takes up its winsome, bonnie way,
As graceful as the bream and trout
That in its waters play;

Till, leaping down from higher lands,
It joins the broad St. Francis tide,
Where Sherbrooke in her beauty stands
The wedded streams beside.

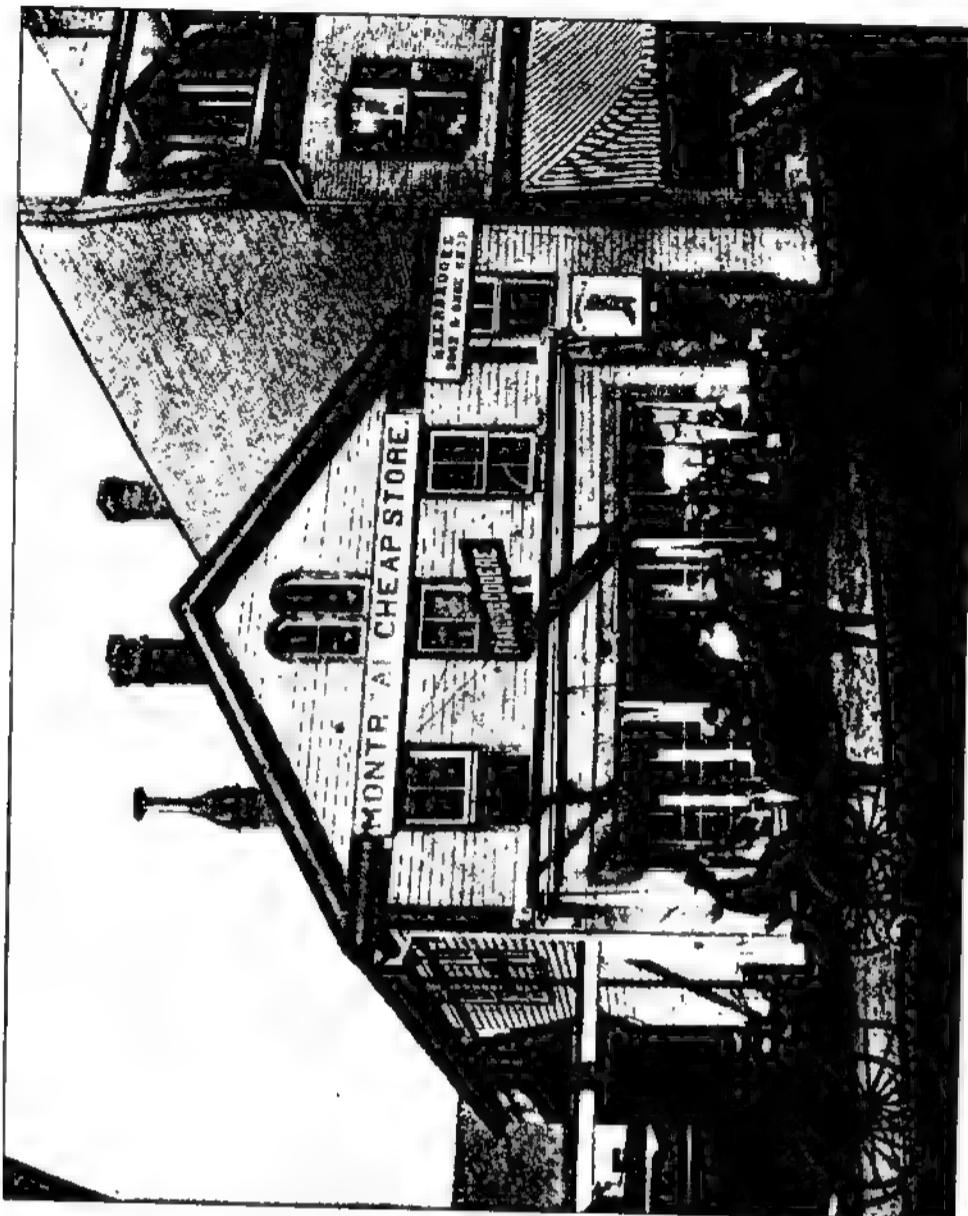
With spindle's hum and shuttle's noise
The foundries clang, the forges flame;
Here toil is king, and men rejoice
And bless the Magog's name.

"Even thus," I cry, "the humble bard,
Who sain would only shout and sing,
Must turn to win the world's regard,
And do some useful thing."

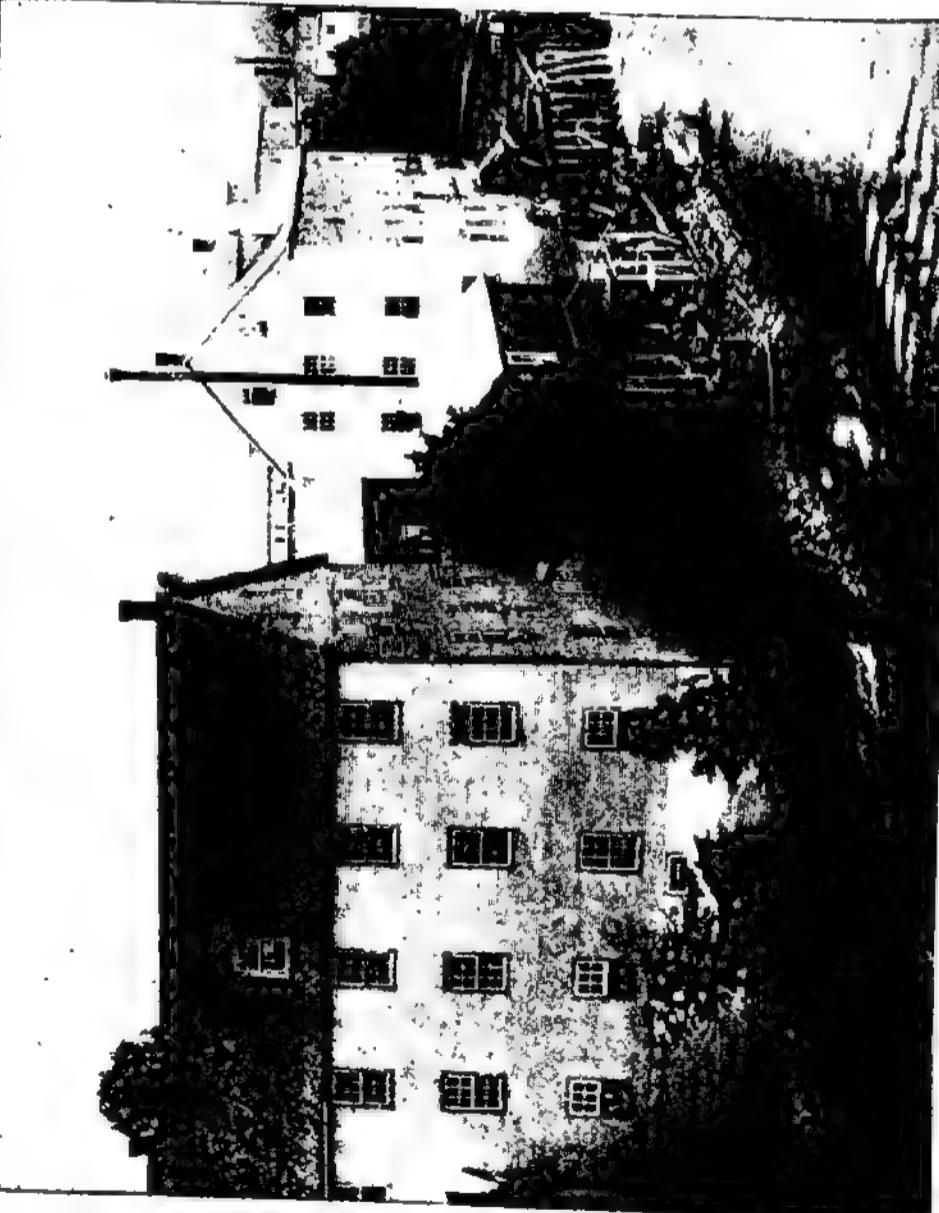
"Nor yet withhold his tuneful voice,
But sweeten labour with a strain
Whose tones shall linger and rejoice
When he forgets his pain."

Gold Exports from South Africa.

According to returns from Cape Town and Natal the total shipments of native gold from South Africa for the half year ended June 30 were valued at £858,537. The value of gold exported during the corresponding period of 1889 was £676,587, so that there has been an increase of £181,950. This (says the Port Elizabeth *Telegraph*) shows steady progression in the output of gold from the mines, and all things considered is fairly satisfactory, though it does not come up to the sanguine expectations formed a year or two ago. Of the shipments from the Cape Colony £595,065 worth is accounted for in the usual way through the Customs. The balance (£22,881) went through the Post Office.—*London Times*.



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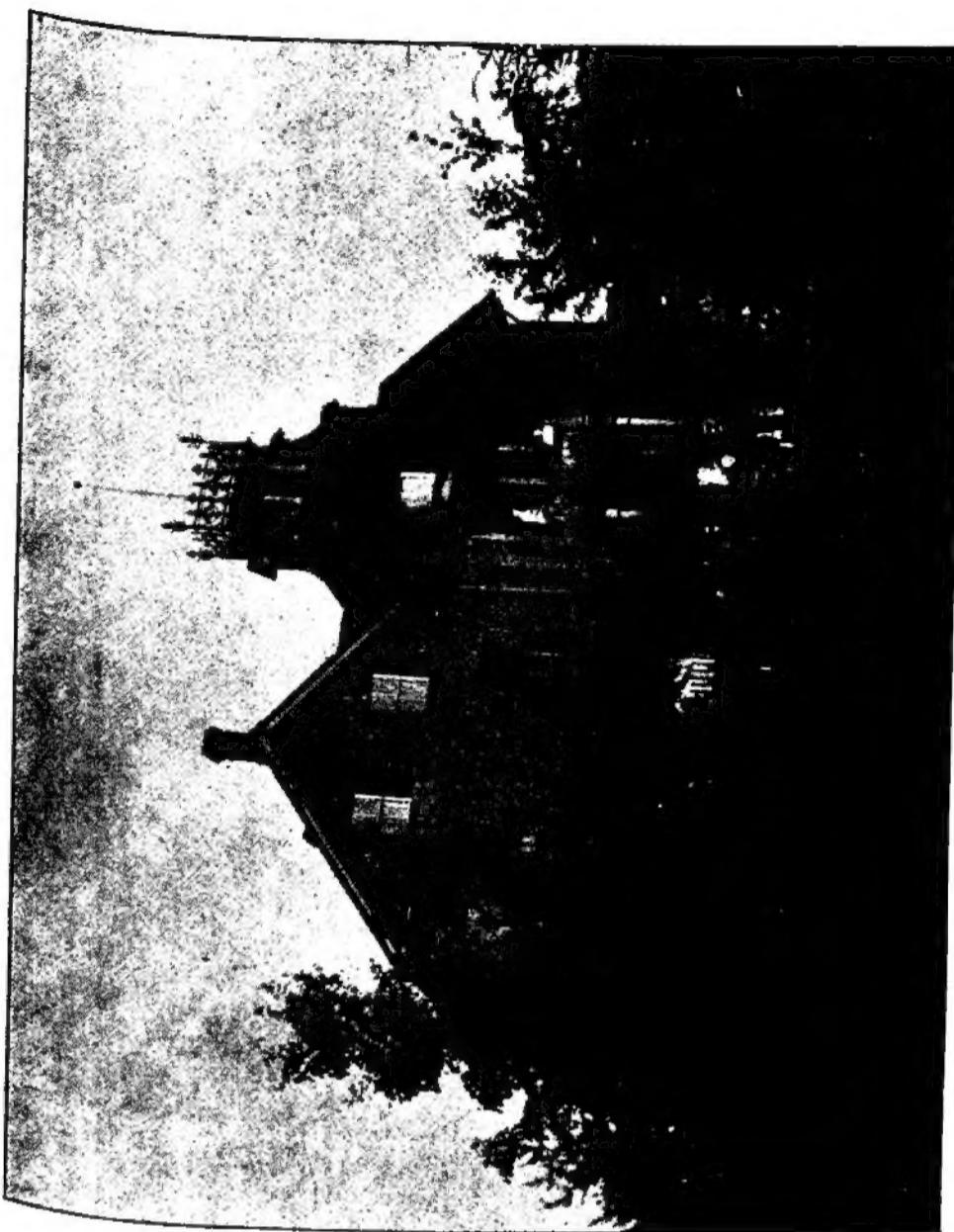
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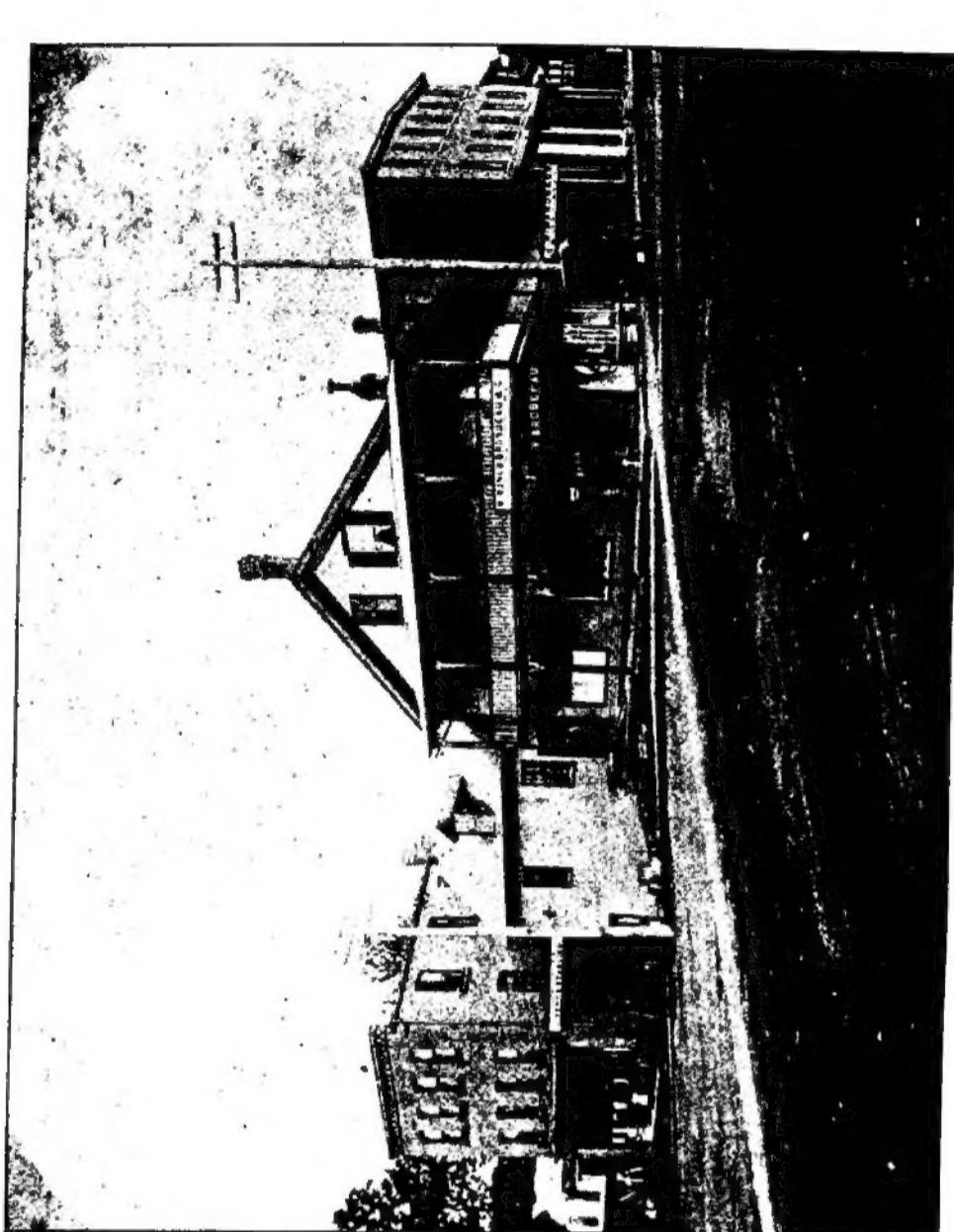
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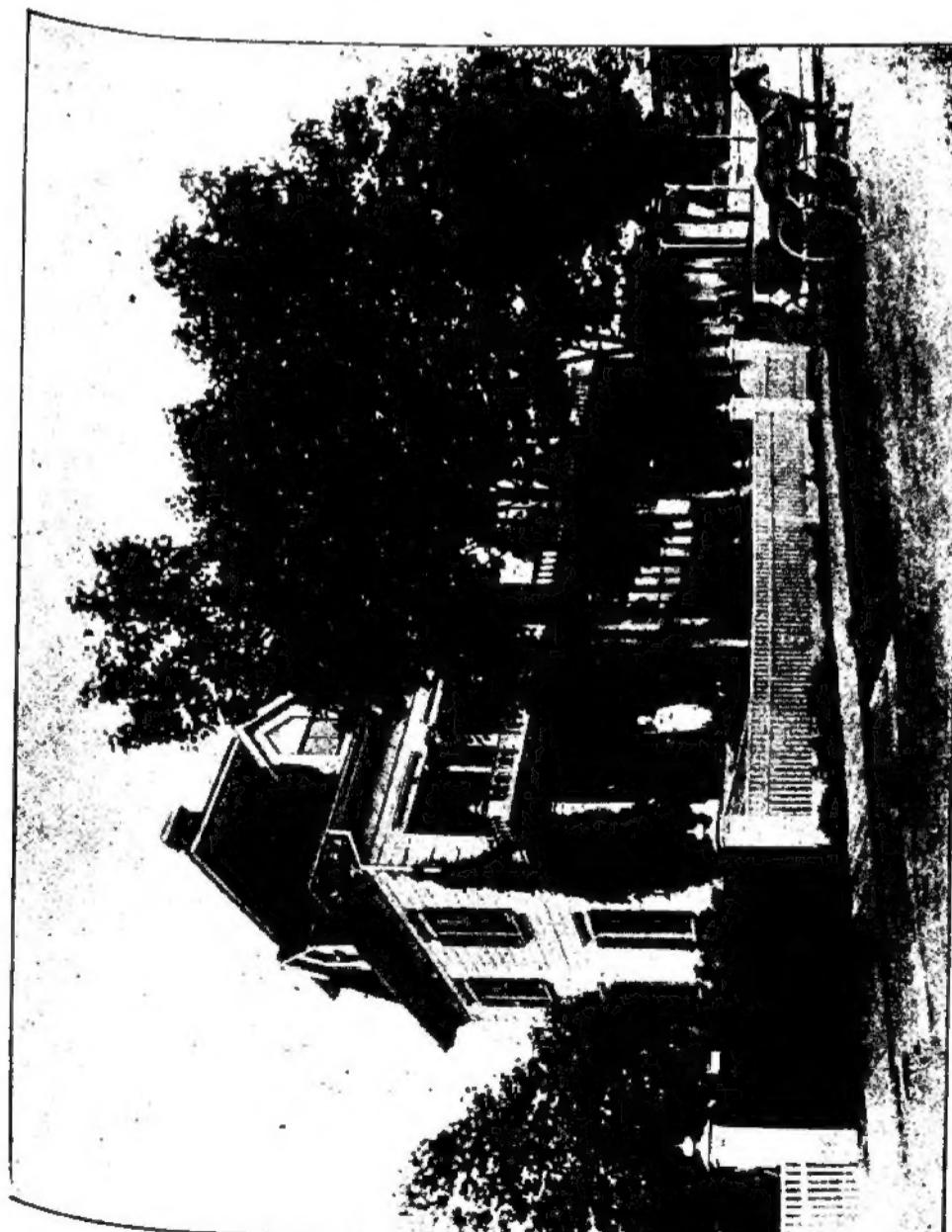
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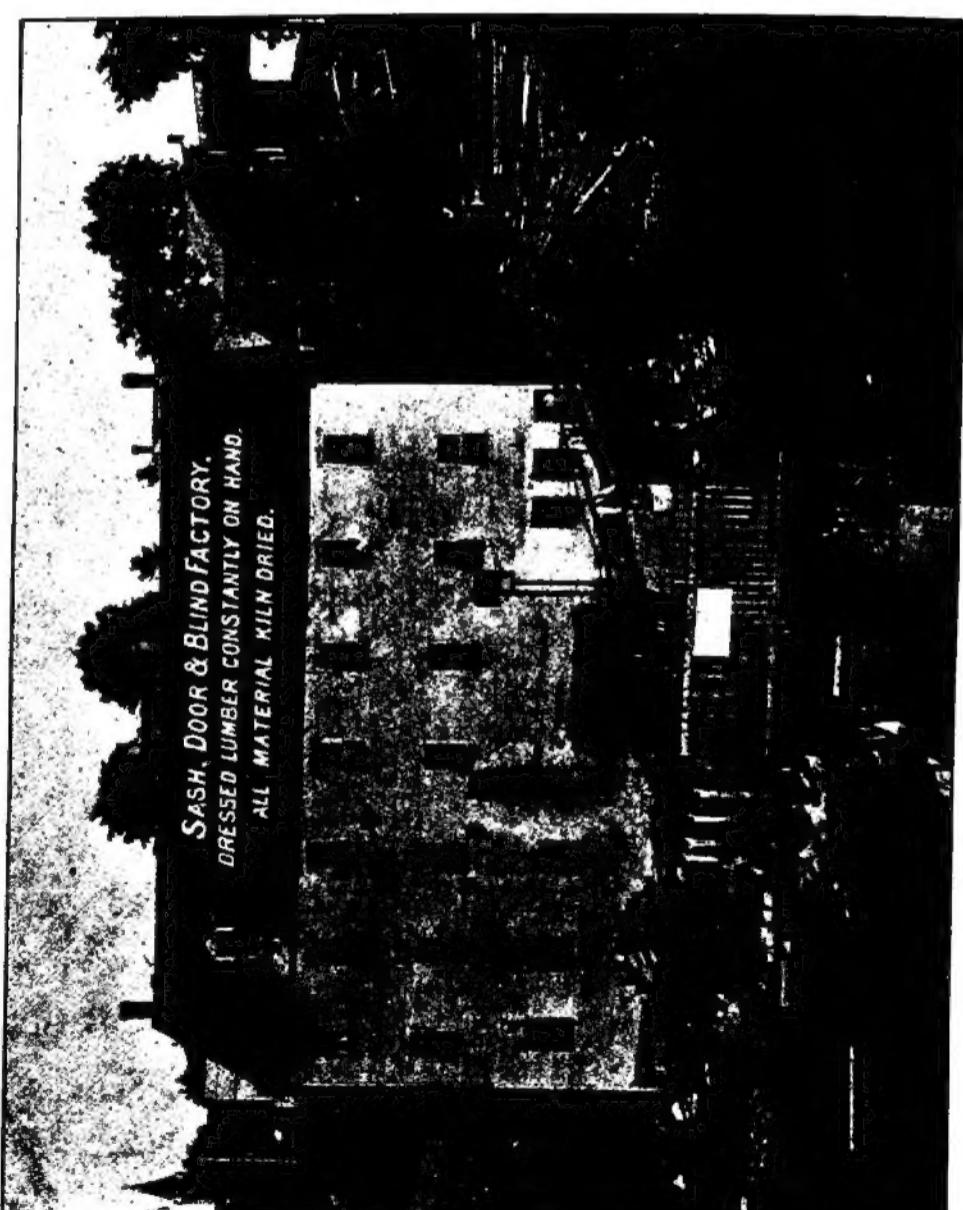
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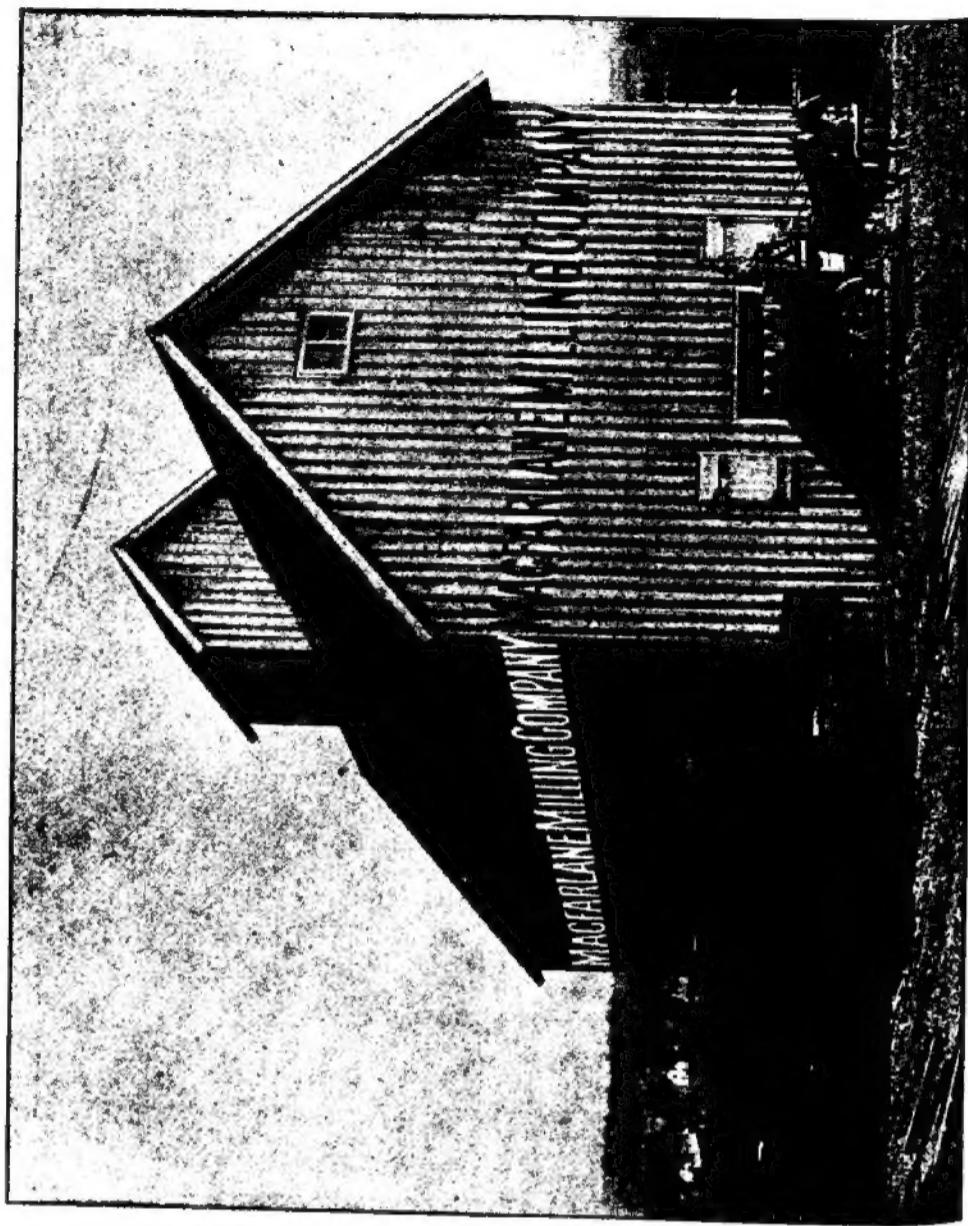
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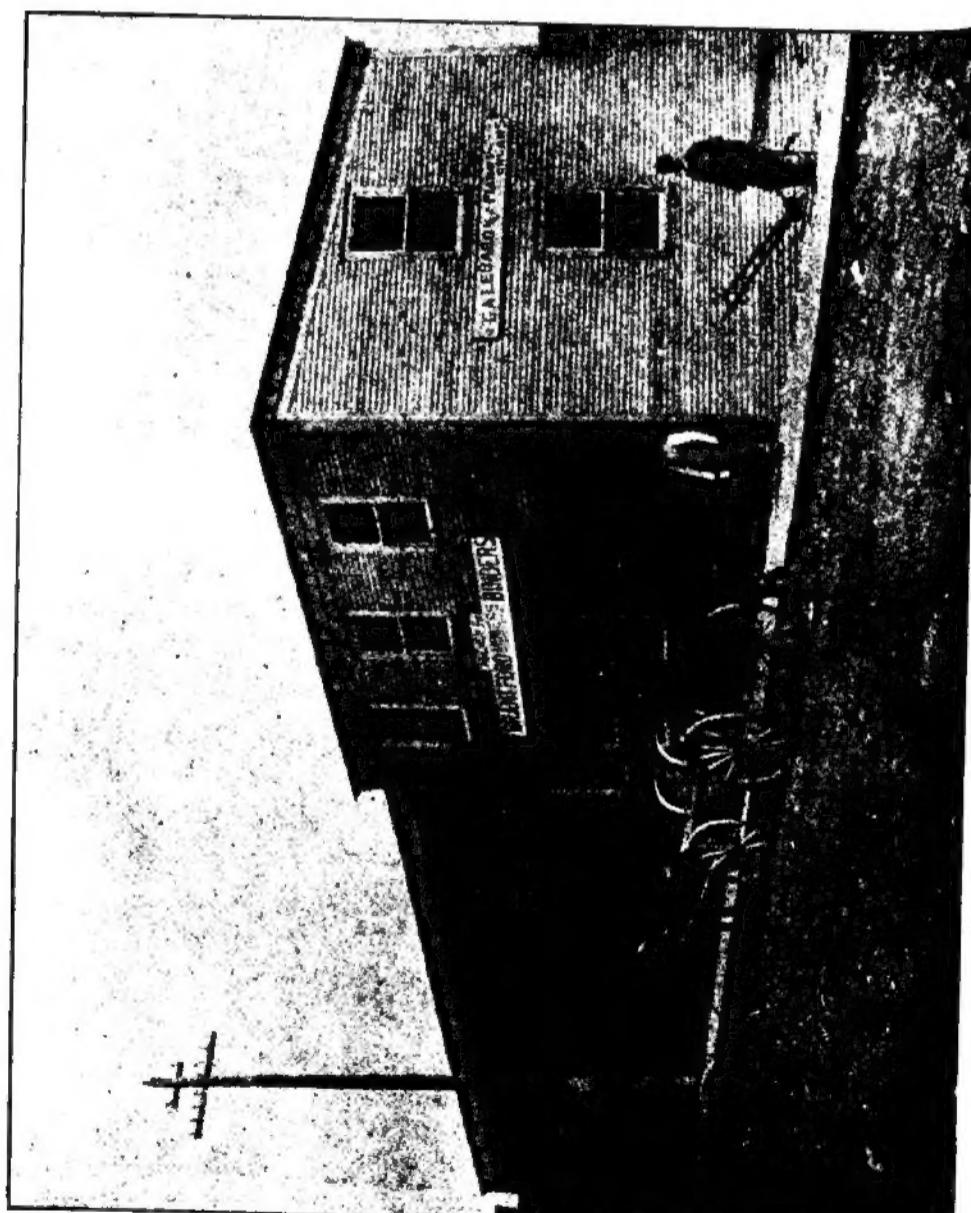
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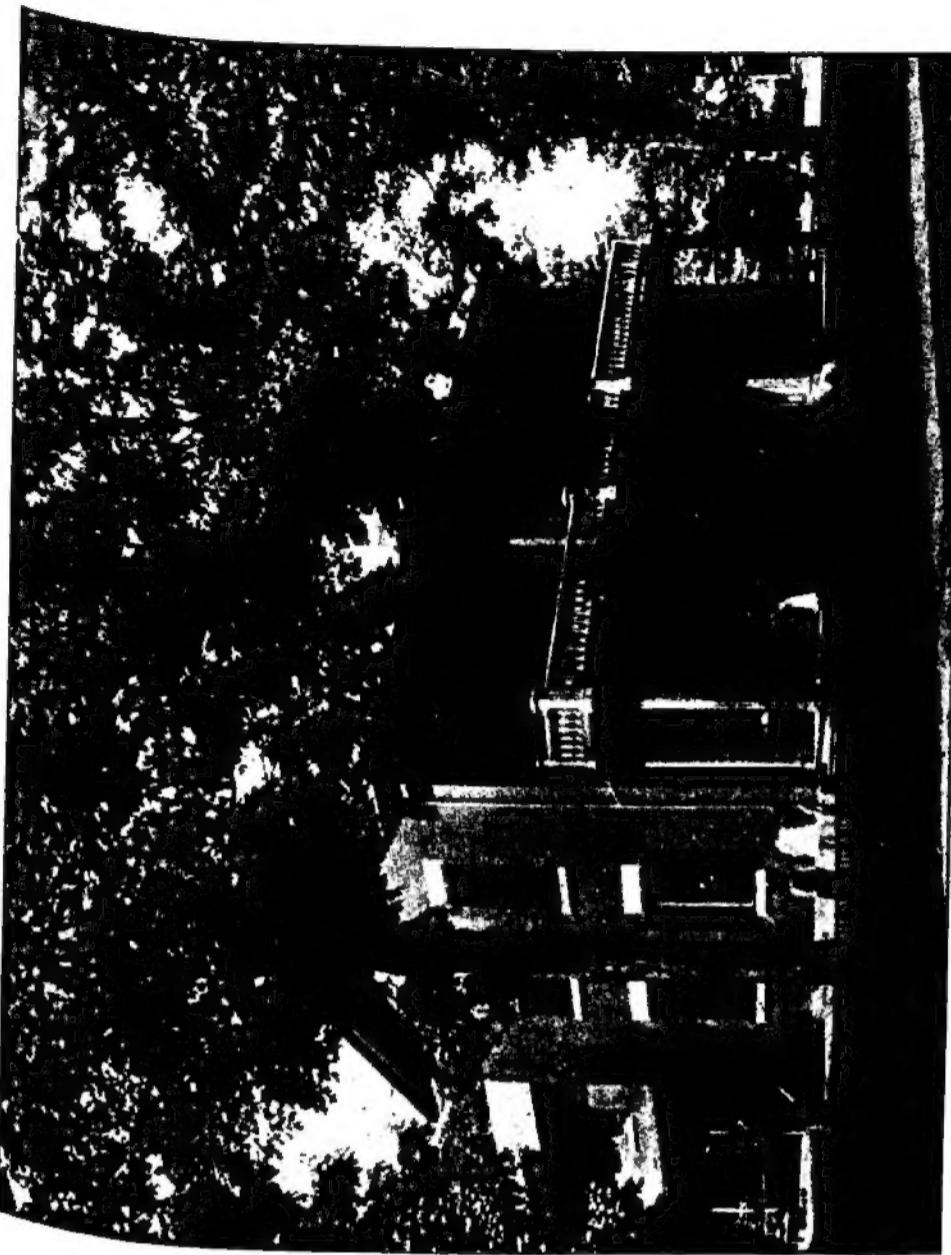
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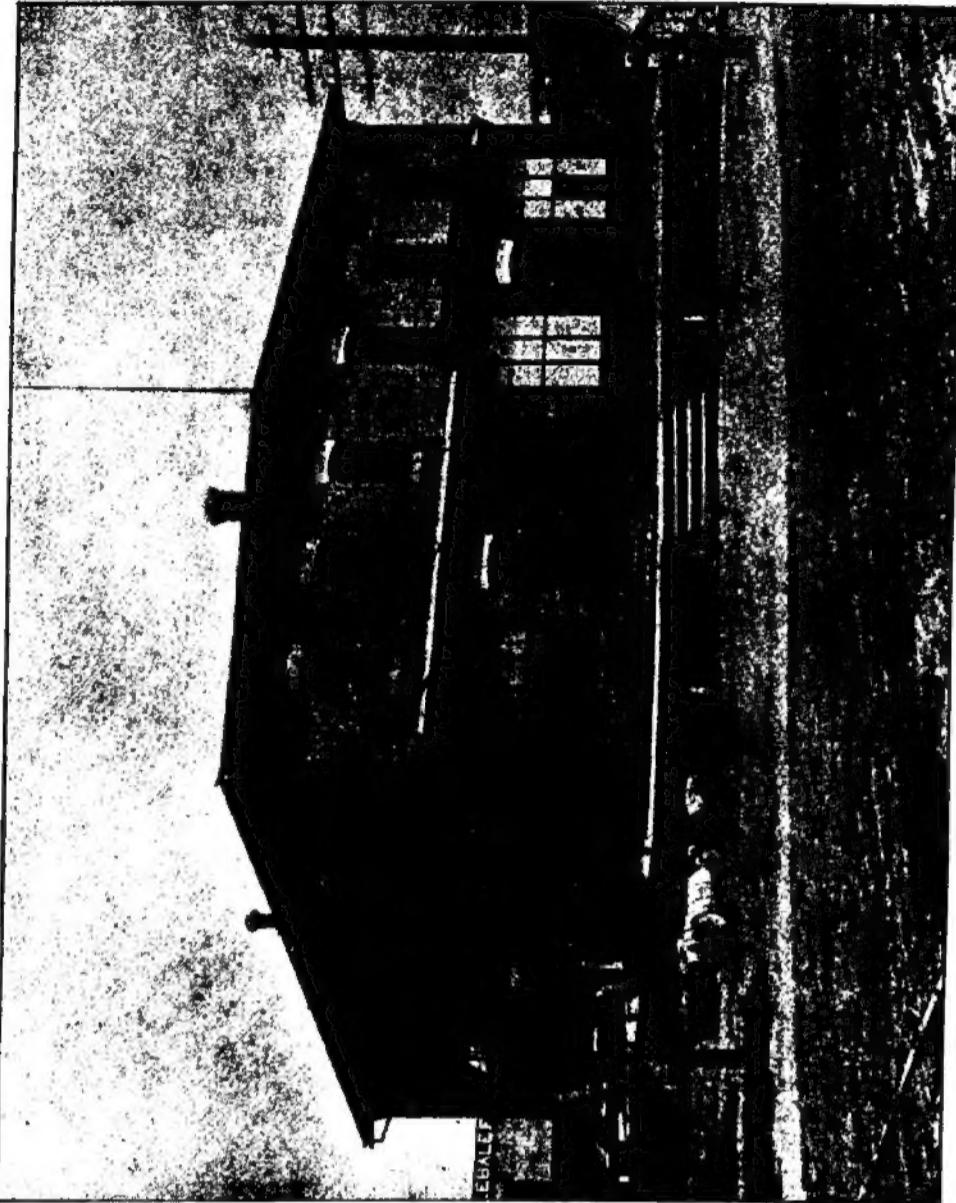
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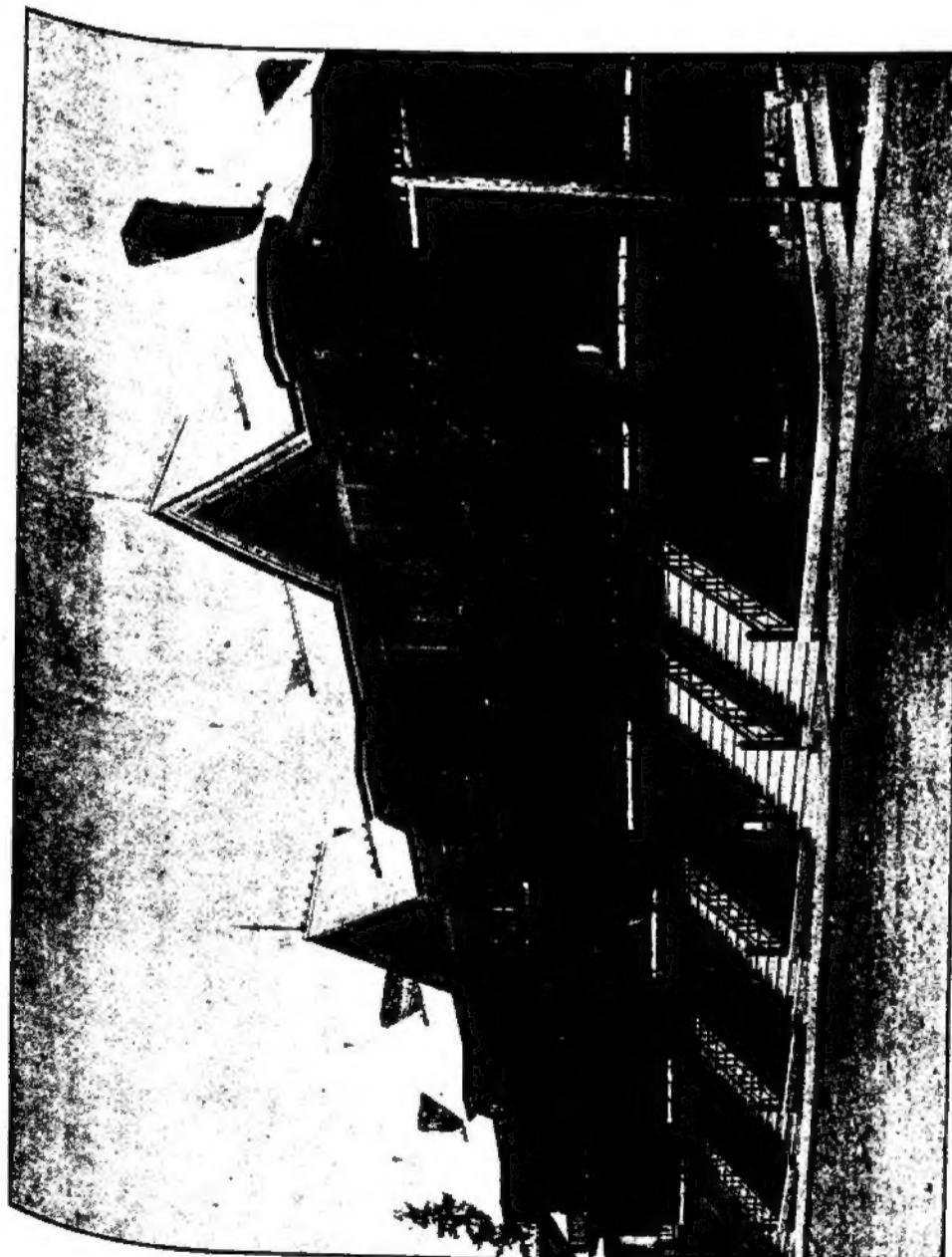
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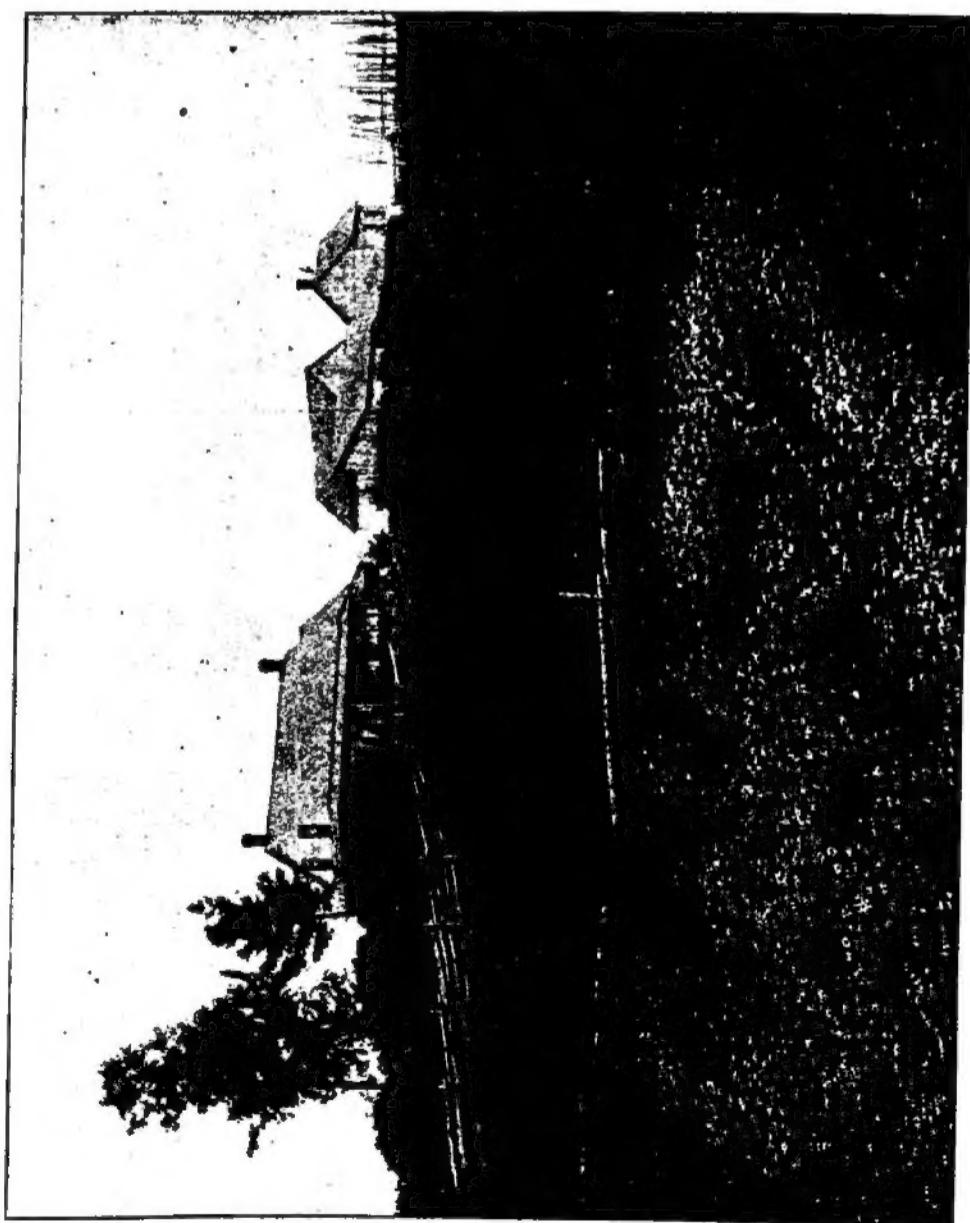
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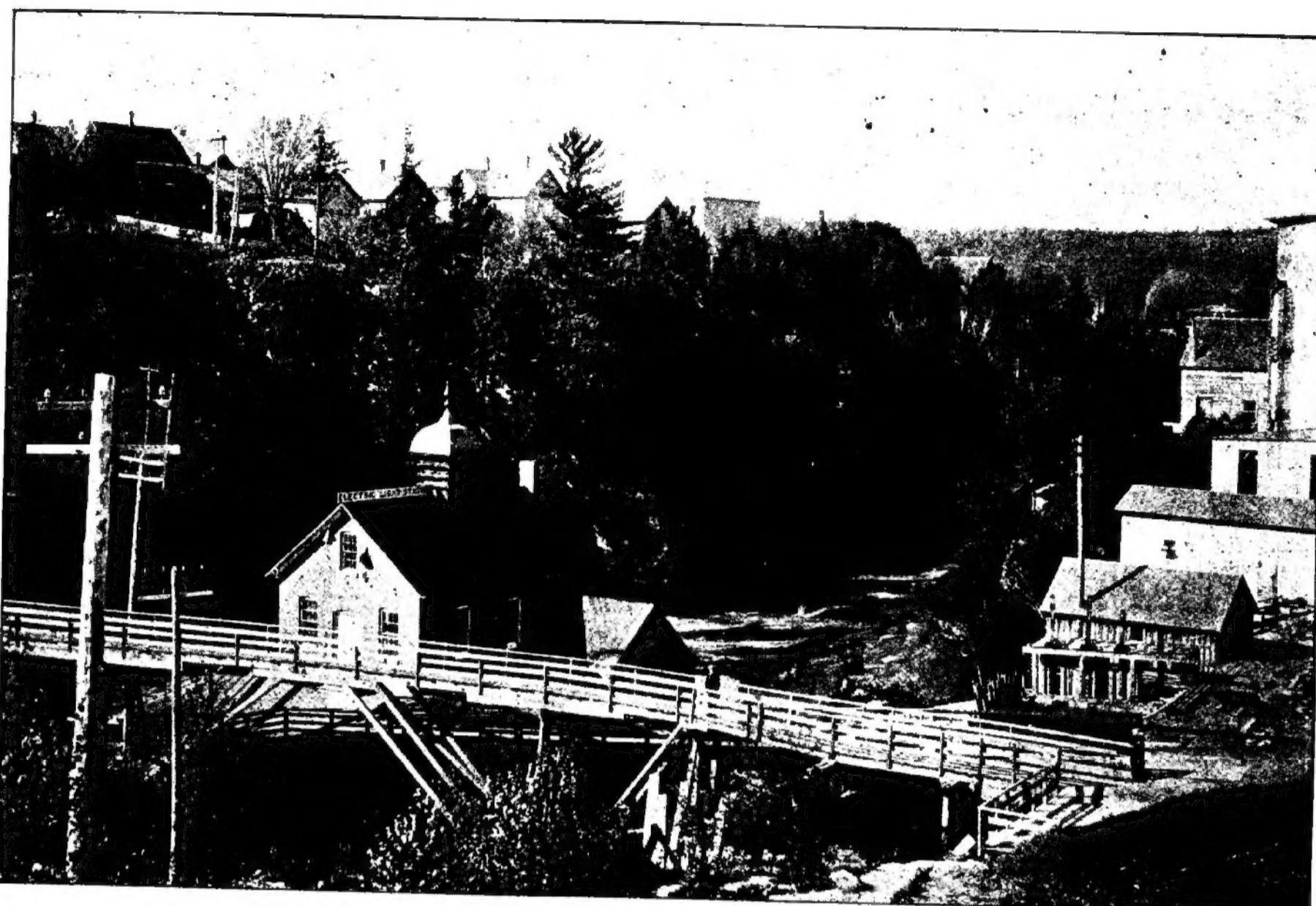
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"ARE you aware, sir," said the man in the rear, fiercely, "that your umbrella is poking me in the eye?" "It isn't my umbrella," replied the man just in front with equal fierceness. "It's a borrowed one, sir."

PERHAPS the most lonesome creature in this world is the incubator hatched chicken. To it the sheltering wing hath no meaning, and home, sweet home, is a large, globular joke, outgrown before appreciated.